THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 25. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

John Bright and the English Democracy—The Last Hours of Victor Noir—The Previous Career of the Royal Assassin, Prince Bonaparte.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Bright's Speech at Birmingham—The Gladstone Democratic Platform—Liberal Intentions of the Government.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—If Mr. Bright's Birmingham speeches failed to satisfy those who were foolish enough to believe that the invariably sobering effects of office would fail to make the Manchester reformer reticent and cautious, and who anticipated from him a blunt *expose* of many important Cabinet secrets, they have yet afforded ample ammunition both for his friends and enemies, and the daily papers are still commenting upon them according to their several proclivities.

The conservative organs would of course have found occasion to assail the objectionable minister, no matter what he had said. If he should have told his constituents that the Cabinet had been seriously divided on the details of the Irish Land bill and the mode of dealing with the present lawlessness in that troubled country, when they met in council last month, and should have then gone on to state the points on which he insisted in the great measure of the next session, the whole Tory pack would have opened cry upon him, and denounced him as unfit for office. Had he refrained from mentioning Ireland at all, or simply alluded to Irish affairs as a subject occupying the serious attention of the Government, and hence not a desirable theme for discussion at this time, he would have been assailed from the same quarter as a coward and a traitor to his life-long convictions. Had he said any more or any less than he did say, his condemnation would have been as certain and as severe as it now is. It is not surprising, therefore, that Tory objection should be taken to Mr. Bright's observation, that the present Government "had given to the Irish a free church and free schools," and would soon, he hoped, give them "a free vote and free land."

To be sure he took the precaution to avow that he was an enemy to confiscation, and that the evil of a handful of landowners and a nation of starving dependants was one that could only be removed by time and by careful legislation; but this goes for nothing in the eyes of the conservative organs, and on the strength of the promise of "free land" Mr. Bright is denounced as a red republican and a socialist.

So in his interview with an amnesty deputation, although he told his visitors that the stories of the sufferings of the Fenian prisoners were mischievous fabrications, circulated for the purpose of stirring up sedition, and declared that no government would be justified in setting loose convicted rebels who avowed their determination to repeat the offense for which they were imprisoned as soon as liberated, he is assailed as a Fenian sympathizer, because he drew a distinction between rebellion against a free government and rebellion against a tyranny, and because he expressed the hope that the time would arrive when the cells of all political prisoners could be opened.

The friends of Mr. Bright, on the other hand, although some of the most exacting among them would have preferred to have listened to such speeches as he was accustomed to deliver when he was a tribune of the people and not a responsible member of her Majesty's Government, are in the main well pleased with his utterances, and accept them as a gratifying assurance that there is a healthy spirit of progress in the Cabinet which cannot fail to bring forth good fruits in due season.

THE IMPERIAL MURDER.

A Death Sketch of Victor Noir.

The Paris *Figaro* thus sketches the death chamber of Victor Noir:—

The mortuary chamber has an extremely plain appearance. An iron bedstead, and nothing more. The body is extended on the bed. The feet are uncovered, and the right hand remains gloved. The blood-stained shirt is open, and shows the breast. On the left side of the breast is a small hole about the size of a centime. The heart is there; it is there the ball pierced, and death followed. The face still bears a defiant look. The dilated nostrils and half-opened mouth give the pale features a strange aspect. Victor Noir was brave. His look shows it. A slight moustache shadows his upper lip. Some words of vengeance are heard. A voice says, "Silence in the presence of the dead." At the side of the bed is a double ladder, on which a candle is burning. This single light gives a dramatic effect to the sketch which Gill was making as we entered. Gill is one of those whom Victor loved. Being of a frank and upright nature, he loved the sincere. A child is brought in. It is about five years at most. This is Ernest, the nephew of Victor Noir, whom he adored. "You see your uncle is asleep," says some one. "Ah!" says the child with a curious stare, "for how long?" "For ever!" "Oh! see, sir, how he has bled; some one has hurt him." "Kiss him." "How pale he is! I wish to shake hands with him, like this morning." We look on in silence. This unconscious grief of the child, this singular phrase, "some one has hurt him," touches us more perhaps than the tears of his intended wife, his sister-in-law, father, mother, and brother.

Prince Bonaparte's Italian Exploit.

The *Reforme* says of Prince Bonaparte that, while residing at Canino, his huntsman was about to be married to a young girl. The Prince was paying attentions to her, which the huntsman resented, and told him he would not sanction their continuance. Some days after he was shot in the head, while in the middle of the woods, by Pierre Bonaparte himself. Public rumor soon made known the perpetrator to the police, and a captain of the mounted force was charged with his arrest. Pierre Bonaparte had a certain reputation for courage, and also was known to carry arms. The officer arranged to arrest him at the cafe which he usually visited, and to have two men ready to seize him on receiving a signal. The captain went to the cafe, seated himself near Pierre Bonaparte, and engaged in conversation with him. While speaking he remarked the butt-ends of two pistols, spoke of their fine carving, and having got them into his hand, he believed it a favorable moment to give the signal. But the assassin was otherwise armed, and during the fight he found a chance to stab the captain with a stiletto. The Pope had him tried for this double murder, when he was sentenced to death, but was pardoned by the Pope.

LOVE'S OLD DREAM.

The Harrison-Vreeland Breach of Promise Case Again—A New Trial Commenced.

The case of Mary Harrison vs. George Vreeland, which attracted so much attention last year, is again before the public. It will be remembered that Mrs. Harrison, who is a widow beyond the meridian of existence, brought a suit against the old man of eighty-two for a breach of promise of marriage, and as he was very wealthy, she claimed heavy damages for her blighted affections. The spicy developments of that remarkable trial are not yet forgotten. The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff with greatly reduced damages. Defendant appealed to the Court of Errors, and the verdict was set aside on the ground of excessive damages, and a new trial was ordered. The Court of Errors took the ground that it was absurd to suppose that a woman of her years could suffer such damage in the disappointment, especially as the defendant was a rich man and so old as to render the supposition of an earnest, *bona fide* courtship, with intent to marry, highly improbable.

The new trial commenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court, before Judge Bedle. Mr. Dixon, on behalf of the plaintiff, opened the case, stating in substance that the plaintiff is a widow, who is engaged partly as teacher and partly as forewoman in a factory in New York city; that she resides in Greenville, where defendant also lives; that some years ago an intimacy sprung up between plaintiff and defendant which resulted in a promise of marriage; that the engagement was postponed at the instance of defendant; that new engagements were contracted and again postponed, till at last plaintiff became convinced that defendant would not fulfil his solemn promises to her, and she accordingly brought the suit.

The gay Lothario was in court, an attentive listener, but apparently quite at ease as to the result. The judgment of the Court of Errors makes it certain that the jury will not again venture on the award of heavy damages.

FROM DEATH TO LIFE.

Wonderful Escape from the Death Penalty—A Hanged Murderer Galvanized and Resuscitated.

The Louisville *Commercial* of Wednesday has this startling narrative:—

We purpose laying before our readers the most startling event that has transpired for many years in our midst. It is so well authenticated, and yet so incredible, so terrible, with such an air of truth surrounding it, that we cannot refrain from giving to the public what has been rumored vaguely for some days in portions of our city.

It is well known that the unfortunate Kriel, who suffered death—or was supposed to have done so—last Friday, went to his doom grim, implacable, and unnaturally firm. It was well known that his desire to live was paramount to every other earthly desire. His bearing on the scaffold was so unnaturally calm that those who stood near him thought the man did not realize that death was so near, but still clung to life with a terrible tenacity.

When the rope that held the trap was severed, and the body fell, it was a subject of remark that the closed hands and position of the legs and feet remained entirely unchanged, showing a tremendous exercise of will and control of nerve. The neck was not broken, neither was the rope drawn so closely about the man's neck that its mark could be distinguished, nor was the skin chafed a particle.

General Whittaker, who was present at the execution by the request of the prisoner, and who examined the body as it hung, declared in the hearing of those in the vicinity of the scaffold that pulsation in the carotid arteries of the neck was discernable after the jail surgeon and his assistants had declared life extinct!

After hanging some minutes, Kriel's body was placed in the coffin. The limbs remained flexible, the hands opened with the least persuasion and were crossed on his bosom. The eyes that stared half-open when the black cap was withdrawn, remained closed after the slight touch upon them, and the face assumed an appearance of mobility and rest.

The red flushing in the cheeks came back, to a certain extent, and the dark coloring on the neck, under the knotted rope, partially disappeared. The short time that elapsed between his being placed in the coffin and being driven away was also a subject of remark.

No one seemed to have any charge of the body, and it was driven away in a lonely hearse to the vault at the cemetery.

Now comes the closing scenes in this strange story.

Near midnight a light wagon was driven rapidly out Walnut street, in which were seated three muffled, silent figures, one of them a surgeon of great experimental knowledge, a firm believer in the theory of resuscitation of animal life through the galvanic process.

In the wagon was a mattress and several dark blankets. The wagon halted near the cemetery fence; and the horse was held by the driver, and two men went to the vault, carrying between them a large sack well filled. In a short time they returned bearing with them a motionless figure shrouded in a blanket. The figure was placed on the mattress, and in silence the wagon was drived back to the city. The body was conveyed to the surgery of a most skilful and learned surgeon, where some ten or twelve excited and expectant students stood anxiously awaiting the arrival. The body was placed in a recumbent position on the table, the clothing loosened, the chest extended, and an incision made in one of the veins of the arm. At first but a small drop of dark-colored blood came forth, but repeated incisions and manipulations of the body caused it at last to trickle forth more freely.

The galvanic battery was applied, and, horrible and wonderful to relate, in less than fifteen minutes the warm blood began to course through the chilled body, and at last the eyes were opened. The students stood appalled and could hardly realize the extent of the demonstration before them. One of them spoke to Kriel, asking him, "Are you sensible?" The eyes answered expressively, and his lips opened ineffectually, for no speech came forth. Stimulants were poured down the throat of the revived criminal, and in less than one hour after he had been placed in the surgery Kriel sat up and asked them, "What have you done? Am I alive?"

The consternation, and yet the professional delight of the spectators were loudly expressed. The experiment of a reckless class of students and an able experimentalist had resulted in the resuscitation of a man who had been hung a short time previous. Steps were immediately taken to save the life of the wretched man. Justice had been satisfied by the public execution, though life returned. Why should they deliver up what had so providentially and wonderfully been restored? None of Kriel's personal friends were notified. Strangers disguised him, furnished him with means, and by daylight a man weak and tottering, but firm and immovable in his demeanor, crossed the river, and was last seen by a watchful, silent friend, who kept near him on the train leaving Seymour, Indiana, on his way to an unknown, but, it is to be hoped, better future.

DISASTER.

Fatal Landslide in Otavalo—Several Lives Lost.

On the nights of the 17th and 18th of November last there occurred a lamentable accident in the canton of Otavalo, province of Imbabura, in the State of Ecuador. In that point of the Escalera called Taurichupa, a territory belonging to the estate of Pesavo, there was an establishment situated at the base of a declivity covered with wood, under the management of a Colombian named Darius Vasquez, for the extraction of quinia. The work was progressing very briskly, and nearly 400 arrobas of bark had been collected without anything worthy of notice having occurred to disturb the labor, except some thunder and heavy rains, common at the season. Considering this, and fearing that the earthquakes, which had not altogether ceased since the recent great catastrophe, might detach the overhanging declivity, sleeping huts were constructed in the plaza a short distance off. Dr. Carlos Cevanos Auz, the owner of the establishment, and to whom we are indebted for the account of what happened, always slept in a hut himself, and persuaded all the others employed in the works to do the same. Notwithstanding all these precautions on the fatal night above-mentioned, all the people had united in the *tambo*, at the foot of the precipice. During this time it began to rain heavily and continued so from 8 o'clock at night until 1 P. M. next day. The great quantity of water absorbed by the declivity undermined its foundation, the whole superincumbent mass became loose, and sliding downward like an avalanche, buried the house and the fifteen persons who were in it. The mass of earth thus displaced was one hundred and fifty feet high by sixty feet in width, covered on the surface by large trees. It is supposed that this terrible calamity occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning. No one escaped. All the dead bodies were extracted except two.—*Panama star and Herald.*

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

A Farcical Meeting at Chicago—Ineffectual Efforts at Organization.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of Thursday, has a report of a meeting called to organize a Vigilance Committee in that city, from which we extract as follows:—

The growing insecurity of life and property in this city induced a number of citizens to hold a meeting in Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, last evening, to consider the propriety of instituting measures to bring criminals to sure and speedy punishment.

The Chair thought it the duty of every honest man in Chicago to take part in the meeting.

Mr. Crowley was nominated for Secretary.

Mr. Crowley proved to be *non est*.

The Chair announced that the meeting was not called for fun or to create a laugh. It was no joke.

Mr. Cahill was elected, and took his seat amid applause.

The Secretary stated that he would make a bad Secretary, and would resign in favor of Mr. McHugh. He requested the Chairman to announce his resignation, and he would retire in good order. (Laughter.) He had not read the call, and did not know anything about it. (Laughter.)

Dr. Heburn was ready to give his revolver and right hand to protect his wife, his children, himself, and his neighbors. (Applause.)

Mr. Ricketts was in San Francisco when they hung and shot scoundrels. That was the best receipt for all ruffians. Let them form ward clubs to hang them, and not let them go to police courts to be bailed out by pickpockets. (Loud applause.)

The Chair moved that an Executive Committee be appointed.

A gentleman with a white vest thought the Chair had no right to move anything except his chair. (Laughter.)

The Chair wished to state that he only suggested a committee.

Mr. Sheridan moved that the meeting adjourn to meet 100 years from date, in Parlor No. 1, Sherman House.

The motion was seconded.

It was moved to amend by making the place of meeting the top of the Court House.

The amendment was accepted.

These motions caused some levity in the meeting, and several persons laughed.

Mr. Ricketts moved that the meeting adjourn to meet on Tuesday night at No. 270 Washington street.

Mr. Sheridan—I understand the gentleman keeps a saloon there.

Mr. Ricketts denied that he belonged to the whisky profession.

After some further discussion and wrangling, a motion to adjourn for 199 years from date prevailed, and the meeting fell to pieces.

The meeting consisted of some irresponsible and indiscreet gentlemen, but one of them of any known standing or prominence. Publicity is death to a movement of this kind. There were some present for whom nobody could vouch, not even themselves. When a Vigilance Committee is formed in Chicago by responsible men the thieves will not be made aware of the fact by a public meeting. Such a committee is nearer realization than many have any idea of.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Woman as a Cipher—"Christ Came into the World and Died on the Cross to Give Woman the Ballot."

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—The friends of woman suffrage met in convention at Horticultural Hall this morning for the purpose of forming a State Association. The Rev. Rowland Connor, of Boston, said the present position of women was a relic of barbarism; disgraceful to the people of the nineteenth century. He was tired of all this verbiage and hypocritical cant about the sphere of women. Women's sphere was any sphere which she could fill well.

Men were responsible for many of the weaknesses of women, because they have blocked their pathway with an iron bar. When equality comes, the peculiar vices of both classes, as distinguished one with another, will be done away with, and then their emulation will be in the line of virtues, not of vices. The claim of women to the ballot was only one phase in the question. It had been elevated into an importance which did not properly belong to it. Absolute equality was the end to be sought.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Brighton, said Christ came into the world and died upon the cross to give woman the ballot.

Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster made an earnest appeal for funds.

Mrs. A. W. Campbell then made a short address, after which Miss Susan B. Anthony, from among the audience, asked the privilege of saying a few words, and the following resolution was offered by her and adopted:—

"*Resolved*, That this convention respectfully ask the Forty-first Congress of the United States to submit to the Legislatures of the several States a sixteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting the disfranchisement of any of our citizens on account of sex."

A resolution to strike out the word "male" from the laws governing the District of Columbia was also offered by her and passed.

Mrs. M. A. Livermore rejoiced in addressing so large an audience of women. She thought the spirit of the age was saying to them, "If you push things Massachusetts will surrender."

Addresses were delivered by Mrs. Phœbe A. Hannaford, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Livermore. The last-named speaker said she based her demand on the one ground that the ballot was the symbol of equality. She did not think men understood how women felt. She referred to Vermont, where, next May, the question of female suffrage was to be submitted to the people, and it was all the work of the men. It was often said that women did not want the ballot, but when they did they should have it; and yet these same men have carried on a five years' war, investing the negro with the ballot, and never asking him if he wanted it.

WHAT IS IT TO PAY?

A Rupture Between Old Friends—Bonner on Colfax and Bowles.

It appears by a recent article in the Springfield *Republican*—complimentary, in some respects, to us personally, but objecting to our remarks on Vice-President Colfax—that Mr. Colfax is not alone in justifying detestable free-love practices; but that his course is fully endorsed by his intimate friend and travelling companion, Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor of the *Republican*. We, for our part, never heard anything against Mr. Bowles (except that he is addicted to libelling people on account of the infirmities of their parents, and attacking all who have befriended him), until Mr. Colfax came out, some time ago, and gave him a certificate of character—published in the New York *Times*—as if he stood in need of one. We think the purport or substance of it was that Bowles had travelled with him as a companion or equal, or something like that; as if the idea had got abroad that Bowles was a negro or valet.

But now, from Mr. Bowles' article, he seems to be a full sympathizer with Mr. Colfax's recently developed free-love sentiments, and that is probably what Colfax meant—namely, that Bowles was a respectable free-lover. In fact, before Richardson died, he himself stated, under the solemnity of an oath:—

"I had a conversation with Mr Bowles at Hartford about the 1st of April last, and another at Springfield a few days later, touching my relations with Mrs. McFarland."

Let Mr. Bowles take this matter home to himself. When he was arrested and dragged off to Eldridge Street Jail, in this city, a few months ago, great sympathy was manifested toward him because he was violently torn away in the night from his wife, who was then staying with him at one of our hotels; yet, according to his own philosophy, it would be all right for some younger man, and physically stronger and handsomer than Mr. Bowles, to intrigue and get his wife away from him, and divorce her, and marry her, and do all that Richardson did.

P. S.—Mr. Bowles' meaning in his editorial articles is sometimes not apparent, but his meanness always is.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

ADMIRAL PORTER'S NAVY.

How the Coal Contractors Fix Things to Suit Themselves—How Honest Officers are Punished for their Efforts to Protect the Government.

Among the illustrious citizens of Washington, where large fortunes are said to be made in the briefest time through influence at court, are Messrs. Brown & Co., contractors, who supply the Navy Department with coal. They are not unknown to fame, especially among naval officers, who have occasion to inspect and accept or condemn coal at the various navy yards of the United States. They have extensive contracts with the Government, and supply a vast amount of coal, which is liberally paid for by Uncle Sam. It is understood that they have peculiar influence in some occult manner at the Navy Department, and that their wishes are little less than law with the officials with whom they come in contact.

Recently a very curious incident occurred at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which either goes to prove our statements, or shows that the most singular coincidences may occur, that are beyond all plausible explanation. Messrs. Brown & Company, of Washington, recently sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard two large barges loaded with coal, part of the supply their contract compels them to furnish. In the usual order of affairs, one of the chief engineers of the yard, Engineer Danby, and Lieutenant Commander Wheeler, of the Equipment Bureau, with another officer, were ordered to inspect the coal, and to ascertain whether it was of the quality and kind demanded by the specifications of the contract. The examination was made in the regular manner, and the coal was found to be almost worthless, at any rate quite unfit for use, and of a worse quality than the Government had paid for. Their report was made condemning the coal, and it was not received or paid for. A day or two afterwards Mr. Brown, the head of the Washington firm of contractors, came to the Navy Yard demanded the names of the Board of Survey, and finally saw Chief Engineer Danby. He inquired of the latter whether he had been one of the Board condemning the coal, and received an affirmative response. Then said he, "How long have you been in the Navy Yard?"

"Nearly two years," said the officer.

"Well, we will see about that," responded the contractor, in a very significant tone, and then walked off.

The Chief Engineer was so much struck with the tone and bearing of the magnate that he told his friends at once that he was not long for the Brooklyn yard; that he was to be ordered away as a punishment for daring to condemn worthless coal, furnished by powerful contractors who have the inside track in the Navy Department. Sure enough his forebodings were fully realized. The contractor returned to Washington that night, and on the following day telegraphic orders were received by Chief Engineer Danby to proceed without loss of time to New Orleans, to assume certain duties there. He was not allowed time enough to turn over his stores, for which he was personally responsible, and to obtain receipts from his successor, if one had been appointed.

Lieutenant-Commander Wheeler was detached two days later, and ordered to join the storeship Guard, which already had its complement of officers to go on the agreeable Darien expedition.

Thus it was that the coal contractor in Washington revenged himself on officers who did their duty in protecting the Government from imposition; and in this manner was it that the Navy Department rewarded their efforts to serve the country instead of a pet contractor.

Is it to be wondered at that the expenditures of the Navy Department are increasing?—*N. Y. Sun.*

$20,000 DAMAGES.

A Heavy Verdict Against the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

In the case of Ezekiel B. Phillips against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, tried on Thursday in Chicago, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed his damages at $20,000.

The suit was brought to recover for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff by the explosion of the boiler of a locomotive owned by the defendant, in December, 1867. The injuries were claimed to be of a very serious nature, and to have resulted in a partial paralysis of plaintiff's body.

The case was tried about two years ago, when a verdict was returned for $7000, but subsequently reversed by the Supreme Court. In giving the case to the jury, the Court instructed it for the plaintiff, among other things, as follows:—

"If the plaintiff, at the time of the accident, was passing along the platform in the depot for the purpose of purchasing a ticket and taking a train, and the boiler of a locomotive which was standing on the track exploded, in consequence either of the insufficiency of the boiler, attributable to the negligence of defendant, showing a lack on its part of that degree of caution and diligence which prudent men would use in their own affairs, then they should find for the plaintiff. If the explosion can be satisfactorily explained, from the evidence, on the ground of carelessness, or want of proper thickness of the boiler, or imperfection therein, resulting from age or other cause, which with reasonable diligence could have been guarded against, and if no other cause of the explosion is shown, upon which it could be explained, then they should find for the plaintiff."

The Court also instructed the jury as follows:—

"If the jury believe from the evidence that, within a reasonable time before the explosion of the boiler in question, the defendant made a careful and thorough examination of the engine and boiler, by skilful and qualified mechanics in that branch of business, and that the same was then in sound and good condition, and so continued up to the time of the explosion, so far as could be discovered; that there was at the time of the explosion a proper quantity of water in the boiler, and only an ordinary amount of steam, and that said engine was under the management of a careful and skilful engineer, and that the explosion was from causes which could not have been ascertained by any known and recognized means, then the injury, if any, to the plaintiff, must be borne by him, as one of that class of injuries for which the law allows no redress, and the jury should find for the defendant."

At a former trial of the cause this last instruction was refused by the court, and upon its rejection the Supreme Court reversed the judgment and ordered a second trial of the cause.

—Even St. Johns, N. B., reported on the 21st inst. that there was no snow, and the weather was like spring.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Suspension of Work in the Navy Yards—The Tariff Bill and the Tax on Foreign Books—Murder by a Missouri Legislator.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Porter to go on a Fancy Cruise.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—It is rumored that Vice-Admiral Porter intends to order himself on a fancy cruise to the Mediterranean and all the points in Europe worth visiting next summer. He is now busily engaged in arranging the list of vessels and in selecting the officers who are to accompany him, and also in devising a new uniform for the occasion that will surpass in gorgeousness anything ever seen on the persons of United States naval officers. Porter has a great fancy for "bright work," and the changes he proposes to make in the decorations will send joy to the hearts of tailors and gold-lace manufacturers. Some change or other is made in the naval uniform about every six months, and officers with small salaries do not look at the matter in exactly the same light as the Navy Department people and the tradesmen whose pockets are benefited thereby.

"To a Nunnery."

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Miss Romero, sister of the former Minister from Mexico, is expected here to-day. She comes from Mexico for the purpose of entering the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city. She will shortly take the veil, and become a nun.

The Prince to Visit Brooklyn.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Prince Arthur received yesterday, from Colonel J. H. Pulleston, an invitation on behalf of the Brooklyn Club to an evening reception in that city, which he has accepted.

The Tariff on Foreign Books.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Committee of Ways and Means, in fixing the tariff on foreign books at 25 cents per pound, aim to protect the publishers of light literature. It is believed that such books will be virtually excluded by the tariff as agreed on in committee.

Prospects of the Tariff Bill.

The tariff bill will certainly be reported on Monday, but the committee do not anticipate favorable action by the House, and the impression here is the tariff will remain as at present. The Internal Revenue bill is not to be taken up in committee until the discussion on the Tariff bill is concluded in the House.

FROM EUROPE.

The Infallibility of the Pope.

By the Franco-American Cable.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Some important news has transpired in reference to the business before the Œcumenical Council. A schedule communicated to the Council proposes that the Council shall declare that the Pope, by virtue of his office as the elected of the Church, is the absolute head of an infallible Church. Infallible as chief priest and potentate, superior to and independent of all ecclesiastical councils. The schedule confirms the divine right of all princes and recognizes that their royalty comes by the grace of God. The theory of universal suffrage as a political dogma is reprobated, and the influence of the Church will be opposed to it as in conflict with the true theory of headship of the Church and the Pontifical infallibility. The temporal power of the Pope as the Prince of the Roman States, and an independent sovereign, is recognized and defined. No discussion will be allowed upon the report of the commission charged with presenting and remodelling the schedule. The members of council will merely vote "placet" and "non placet," without debate.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f. 5c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened firm at 60¾f.

LONDON, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾@93¾. American securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 84¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾@12d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Jan. 29—11 A. M.—Linseed Cakes easier at £9 12s.; Sperm Oil firmer.

BREMEN, Jan. 29.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 7 thalers 3 groats.

HAMBURG, Jan 29.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—1:30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands, 11⅝@11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Pork, 102s. Lard dull. Cheese, 70s.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29.—William H. Keith, prominent in coal interests, and President of the Pittsburg Gas Coal Company, died last night of injuries received from a runaway horse on Wednesday last.

Murder by a Member of the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—There was considerable excitement in the Legislature yesterday, in consequence of the shooting of Edward Augustine by a member of the Legislature, on Friday night. The assault is generally regarded as inexcusable.

Tobacco Warehouse Burned.

The tobacco warehouse of Christian Pepper, at Nos. 714, 716 and 719 North Main street, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $20,000 or $25,000. The loss is mostly covered by insurance.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Green Line Excursionists.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 28.—The Green Line excursion party, composed of over three hundred representatives from Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Atlanta, and Macon, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Government has decided to make a further reduction of five hundred employes in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to-day. The fact causes much indignant comment among the men.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Legal Decision.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The case of Lewis & Brothers, of Philadelphia, against O. Brehm & Co., of Baltimore, was decided in favor of the former in the Superior Court yesterday, but a *nolle pros* was asked because the amount in suit was below the Court's jurisdiction.

The Capitation Tax.

John W. Jarrett's able reply to the movement in the Legislature proposing to annul the charter of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in consequence of its refusal to pay its capitation money, appears to-day. He asks time to place all the facts before the Legislature, which has been granted. It is certain, however, that in no event will the charter of the road be disturbed.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Discharge of Navy Yard Hands.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Orders were received yesterday at the Charlestown Navy Yard for the discharge of 1300 men in the Naval Construction Department. The order as received contains a provision that in case it is revoked the men will be returned to their former places.

Sales of Wool.

The sales of wool for the past week have been one million six hundred thousand pounds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, Jan. 29, 1870.

There is no change in the condition of our Money market to-day. The unemployed balances are large, and lenders are disposed to make the best of the situation and take what terms may be offered on call or short time until the money current gets back into the usual trade channels. On call loans the rate is generally five per cent. both at the banks and in the streets, and some heavy dealers in Governments have obtained easier terms than this. Discounts are easy and quiet, though there is a slight improvement in the business demand from day to day. Choice names are generally current at 7@8 per cent.

In the Stock market there was an utter lack of spirit, and the sales were very small. City 6s sold at 100¾ for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was weak and quiet, selling at 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 55¼; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53¾. 51¾ was offered for Minehill; 34¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 28¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal stocks there were no sales, but 14¾ was offered for Schuylkill; 32¾ for Lehigh; and 59¾ for Morris preferred.

Sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at 118. No further transactions to report.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s 90	10 sh Leh V R...bs. 53¾
$1000 City 6s, New..100¾	91 sh Penna R..bs. 55¾
$100 do.....100¾	100 sh Read R...bs.47 69
$12000 do ..bs..2d.100¾	300 do.....c. 47¾
$5000 Ame Gold.....121¾	1 sh Ca & A Se.... 64
$3000 Leh V n bds..	13 sh Far & M Bk.116
cp.bs.... 93¾	100 sh Cata Prf..... 34¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 115¾@115½; do. 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114¾@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114¾@114¾; 5s, 10-40, 112¾@112¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 121@121¼.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115¾@115¾; do., 1864, 115¾@115½; do., 1865, 115¾@115¾; do., July, 1865, 114¾@114¾; do. do., 1867, 114¾@114¾; do., 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; Cur. 6s, 111¾@111¾. Gold, 121¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¼@118¾; do. 1862, 115¾@115¾; do. 1864, 115¾@115½; do. 1865, 115¾@115¾; do. 1865, new, 114¾@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¾@114¾; do. 1868, do., 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 112¾@112¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111¾@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121@121¼; Silver, 116¾@118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@885; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $945@955; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $690@710.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R	Pacific Mail Steam... 39¾
Con. Stock Scrip... 95¾	Western Union Tele 35¾
do. scrip..... 91¾	Toledo & Wabash R. 52
N. Y. & Erie Rail... 26	Mil. & St. Paul R com 72¾
Ph. and Res. R..... 95½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.. 86¾
Mich. South. & N. I. R. 84¾	Adams Express..... 63¾
Cle. and Pitt. R ex d. 99¾	United States..... 52
Chi. and N. W. com.. 71¾	Tennessee 6s, new. 45¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.. 88¾	Gold..... 121¼
Chi. and R. I. R..... 113	Market steady.
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 88	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 29.—The Flour market is less active, but prices are quotably unchanged. The demand is confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased 500 barrels, in lots, at $4 25@4 37½ for superfine; $4 50@4 75 for extras; $5@5 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5 62½ for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5 25@6 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6 50@7 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4 87½ ₱ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders are firm in their views. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $1 25@1 28. Rye may be quoted at 98c. ₱ bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate demand, but prices are not so strong. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 85@92c., and 1200 bushels old and new mixed at 95c. Oats are unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania at 53@54c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in steady request, and 400 bushels sold at $8@8 12½. Timothy ranges from $4 37½@4 75, and Flaxseed from $2 20@2 25.

Whisky is quiet at 98c.@$1 ₱ gallon for wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Arrived, steamship Deutschland, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....40 | 11 A. M.....45 | 2 P. M.....48

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Betty, Nutzhorn, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, Sagua, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Francis Hatch, Young, Boston via New Castle, Del., Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Ladoga, Willey, from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co. Towed up from Breakwater by tug America.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

BELOW.

Brig Josephine, from Matanzas; ship, from Liverpool, name unknown.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, for Savannah, to-day—W. F. Kelly and wife, Dr. Schenck and wife, P. H. Schenck, Miss Sally Schenck, Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, L. Lowenthal, J. C. Thompson, Mrs. Lydia Price, B. L. Kent, wife, and infant, Miss Norry May, Miss A. Luckie, John Haller, Mrs. Margaret Kelly, Miss Sally R. Kelly.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Schrs A. H. Cain, Simpson, hence for Portland, and Elvie Davis, Hand, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE EXECUTION OF SPEAKMAN AND WYETH IN CUBA.

From the N. Y. World.

The readers of this journal will remember the earnestness with which, in the month of April last, we urged the administration at Washington to warn by a proclamation the thoughtless and unreflecting, and even the reflecting portion of the country, that President Grant would not countenance or encourage, but would discountenance and prevent, all movements within the United States of a hostile character, in respect to Cuba, on the part of those who, unmindful of their own and their country's fame, presumed thus to disregard the laws of the land and our treaty obligations. What we said then sufficiently displays our motive. We apprehended that the boyish utterances of Grant about "Free Cuba," the extravagant conduct of Rawlins, the witless blundering of Creswell on the same subject, and unmistakable manifestations of sympathy elsewhere, would make many persons think that the administration would wink at piratical schemes against Cuba, the result of which would expose our young men to the terribly quick and severe punishments which nations are prone to inflict on all who take insurrectionary part against the government. The administration refused to issue a proclamation, and the official correspondence respecting Cuba, lately transmitted to the Senate, gives the reasons therefor as assigned in a note to the Spanish Minister of April 17, 1869. This note bears, we think, evidence on its face of a reason, not assigned in the writing, which made the issue of such a proclamation an impossibility at that time. The reason was the willingness of the President to see acts done which the proclamation would tend to prevent. We do not accuse President Grant of a willingness to see the laws or treaty pledges set at defiance. His greenness then was such that he probably had no just perception of such matters, any more than he had of revenue matters when he made, or attempted to make, Mr. A. T. Stewart Secretary of the Treasury. The reasons for refusal given in the note are that when President Fillmore acted, in 1851, there were undisturbed peace and quiet on the island, but a threatened piratical movement from this country. In April last the attitude was reversed. There were rebellion and insurrection in the island, but no impending invasion from outside. Therefore, no need of a proclamation. And yet, in subsequent sentences of the note there is an admission that unlawful enterprises against Cuba, instigated by those engaged in the insurrection, may be undertaken, since such ventures "always and everywhere occur with the opportunity." Now, we submit that to a reflecting and just President the existence of the great first cause of illegal enterprises from our shores—to wit, an insurrection *in* the island—would have been sufficient inducement for an effort to discourage the illegal acts on our own soil which were as sure to come as effect to follow cause. And so the result proved; for at about the very time the President was refusing the application of the Spanish Minister, an expedition was being organized in New York, which did set sail from this city, and ended most painfully for certain persons on board the vessel called the Grapeshot. We refer to the execution at Santiago de Cuba, June 17, 1869, by the Spanish authorities, of Speakman and Wyeth, for which we can but think the administration is in large degree responsible.

The facts respecting Speakman, as detailed in the official correspondence before us, are that he was a native of Aurora, Indiana, aged thirty-three years; that in New York, during the latter part of April, he shipped as sailor on the schooner Grapeshot, bound on an honest voyage (as he supposed) for Jamaica. He went on board at Hunter's Point, and in the lower harbor of New York the schooner took on board from a steam-tug fifty armed Cubans and munitions of war. He then first suspected a dishonest voyage, protested, and asked the captain to put him ashore in the tug; but the latter refused, insisting the schooner would go direct to Jamaica. When off the eastern end of Cuba, the Cubans took possession of the schooner and of the captain, who at last promised to run her to land at Bailiquiri. This was done; and the men and cargo landed. Speakman wished to return to the schooner, but the captain ordered and put him ashore. The men moved inland; soon had an encounter with Spanish troops; their leader, Smith, was killed; and then the Cubans took to their heels, leaving a few Americans defenseless. Speakman declared, just before his execution, that when put ashore he had no gun, but picked up one, and, having never fired a shot, gave himself up soon after to two unarmed men he met. He was taken to Santiago de Cuba, subjected to a private examination before the Fiscal in presence of an interpreter, declared an enemy of Spain taken with arms in his hands, and, in conformity with the decree of Captain-General Dulce of March 24, 1869, was executed within fourteen hours. In a letter to his wife, written just before his execution, Speakman said the owners of the Grapeshot "have taken my life." He bids her find them out; get a "good lawyer;" he will prove a contract between the owners and the Cuban Junta to land the Cubans in Cuba, and then recover damages of the former. Speakman insisted that he did not embark against Cuba voluntarily, but was the victim of a collusion between the Junta and the Grapeshot.

On the same schooner was Wyeth, from this city, who was induced by Antonio A. Jimenez, the originator of the expedition under the Cuban Junta, to go to Falmouth, Jamaica, free of charge, for the benefit of his health. He was put ashore with Speakman, subsequently taken prisoner and executed.

Now, a proclamation of warning from President Grant would very likely have arrested the attention of Speakman and Wyeth, and doubtless hundreds of other Americans, and thus prevented the Cuban Junta from deluding them to their terrible death in Cuba.

In respect to the Grapeshot, it is believed she was subsequently wrecked and became a total loss; but nothing has ever been done by the administration to arraign and punish the captain or the owners, or the members of the Cuban Junta, for getting up and affording the means of a military expedition or enterprise against Cuba; and this, too, in the face of the dying words of Speakman, that they allured him to his fate!

We hope the Democrats in Congress will not rest till they ascertain how President Grant vindicates himself and his administration, if at all, in this matter.

The administration, to be sure, directed General Sickles to institute a reclamation in Madrid against the Spanish Government for "full reparation to the families or representatives of Charles Speakman and of Albert Wyeth for their murder by the Spanish authorities," which was done; but the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Silvela, rejected the reclamation, after obtaining a full report of the facts from the Captain-General of Cuba. In his note to Mr. Sickles, October 11, 1869, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs says:—

"The victim himself indicates where the responsibility lies, and addressing himself at the last moment to the object of his greatest affection, completely exempts the Spanish Government and accuses the shipowners and the Cuban Junta, who have deprived him of his life, and mentions the contract to land those men in Cuba. The shipowners and the Cuban Junta, whose mission is notorious, reside in the territory of the United States, and it is most just that the Government, following the suggestion of the unfortunate Speakman, should endeavor to exact of them the responsibility which the last will of the accused throws upon them, and upon them exclusively. A case is impossible, therefore, in which the irresponsibility of the Spanish authorities could be more clearly proven."

We cannot agree to all the inferences which Mr. Silvela draws from the admitted facts of the case as to the liability of his Government. But this has nothing to do with the duty of President Grant to search out and punish the ship-owners and the members of the Cuban Junta who have deprived two American citizens of their lives. The Grapeshot must have been a registered vessel. She cleared regularly at this port for Jamaica. There can be no difficulty in the way of the administration to the ascertaining who are her owners, who her agents, who chartered her to the Cuban Junta, and the names of the Junta and the captain who conspired together to thrust Speakman and Wyeth into the insurrectionary bandits of Cuba, and thence into the avenging hand of the Spanish authorities at Santiago.

HOW THE TARIFF "PROTECTS" THE WOOLLEN INTEREST.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have recently presented the facts in regard to the deplorable condition of some of our large industrial branches, such as the boot and shoe manufacture, the woollen interest, and others. We had expected from the *Tribune*, as the organ of high taxation, some defense of the unequal taxation on these great industries.

The country is groaning under the inequality or weight of these burdens, but thus far no word of excuse or explanation from the high tariff organs has been presented to show why Congress should nearly destroy these important trades by absurd taxation. Now, however, a voice comes forth from the very parties who are so vigorously "protected"—the manufacturers themselves—to disclaim, in the name of all that is reasonable, any more of such wolf-like "protection," and this complaint the *Tribune* is obliged to listen to. One, whom that journal describes as widely known as "a veteran, eminent and successful manufacturer," Mr. Harris, of Rhode Island, writes to our contemporary that his business—woollen manufacture—is suffering terribly from "over protection," and he then proceeds to explain his difficulties precisely as we had set them forth, in regard to the whole woollen interest, the day previous in the *Times*.

The simple facts being that we grow very little fine wools in the United States; that fine nap goods cannot be made here without an admixture of fine foreign wools, and in consequence Mr. Harris or any other manufacturer must either confine himself to coarse woollens, or if he manufacture fine goods, must import fine wools at a duty of some 100 per cent. But fine woollen goods, manufactured abroad, already pay only fifty per cent. duty; so that, in the epigrammatic words of Mr. Harris, he is, under this tariff, "fifty per cent. worse off than under free trade." Moreover, as he correctly states the case, the fine wools which are exoluded from this country by the tariff enter into manufactures abroad, and make them still cheaper and still more able to compete with our own.

The duty acts, too, as a bounty on smuggling, and, as any New England manufacturer knows, quantities of the foreign wools are now carried in bond over this country to Canada, where they are manufactured, and undoubtedly come back here as smuggled goods. The result is, as this manufacturer states, that the whole business is depressed, and the imports of foreign woollens have increased two millions the past year, while our exports are down to a paltry one hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars, against one hundred and thirty-nine millions from England during the same period.

The consolation which the *Tribune* administers to its suffering friend is not of an enlivening order, and though designed to be practical, is, we are compelled to say, not entirely based on facts. Thus, Mr. Harris is coolly told that he cannot get protection exactly as he likes it for his own factory. He has it at the rate of fifty per cent. on woollen goods; he must not complain if the farmers demand it at one hundred per cent. on fine wools. "The duty," says the *Tribune*, "benefits the American wool grower, and incites him to rear more sheep and produce more wool than if it were taken off. And you may talk till you are blind, without convincing the farmers that the fact is otherwise." "We have more sheep and grow more wool now than we ever did before, and this we rejoice in." Now, Mr. Harris, if he has the opportunity, will undoubtedly say that as a patriotic citizen he might rejoice, if the depression of his own business promoted the welfare of such a large class of agriculturists as the wool growers; but he is compelled to call the *Tribune's* attention to certain stern facts in the statistics of wool growing. The average price of wool the past year was almost the lowest ever reached, being about forty-three cents, currency, per pound for medium wools. From 1827 to 1862, it was 42¾ cents, gold, or about one-third higher. In 1868, the average price of Ohio wools was 35·21 cents, gold. This certainly does not look like "protecting" the wool-growing interest. If a tariff of 100 per cent. accomplishes this, and almost ruins the wool-grower, what will the additional taxation, which the *Tribune* will doubtless urge as a remedy, do towards the same end?

Mr. Harris will probably also call the *Tribune's* attention to an interesting document issued by the Department of Agriculture, the reports for March and April, 1869. Some seven pages are devoted in this publication to the condition of sheep industry in 171 counties of 21 different States. We have space for but few extracts, but they are of the cheering character indicated by the following:—Genesee county, New York, "decrease of sheep eighty per cent.;" Onondaga county, "one-fourth sold;" Butler county, Pennsylvania, "one-third sold;" Ohio county, Western Virginia, "forty per cent.;" Penniscot county, Missouri, "forty per cent. sold;" Dubuque county, Minnesota, "fifty per cent. slaughtered;" and similar accounts from other States, so that the Commissioner of Agriculture estimates the decrease of sheep, during 1868, at four millions, and other authorities put it higher. So much for our "having more sheep and growing more wool than ever before," which the *Tribune* "rejoices in." We suspect the Western sheep farmers do not share in this hilarity. The connection between the high tariff and the low price of wool is clear, and if the *Tribune* desires information on it, it can readily obtain it among the manufacturers of New England.

A FEDERAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

From the N. Y. Sun.

All the telegraph lines in Great Britain were transferred on the 1st of January to the Government. They are henceforth to be worked on a system analogous to that of the Post Office. For a message of twenty words, transmitted from any one station in the country to any other, the charge will be one shilling—equal to about twenty-four cents in specie here. The purchase of the telegraphs by the Government was not resolved upon without long and careful consideration as to the results which would probably follow it. The controlling argument in its favor appears to have been the fact that the rate charged for messages under the management of incorporated companies was much higher than that at which it was believed they could be profitably transmitted under Government control.

A similar measure, having for its object the purchase of the telegraph lines in the United States by the Federal Government, is now being urged upon Congress. It is a pernicious scheme, which might do in a monarchy but will not answer in a republic; but supported as it is by influential Republicans, it is not impossible the bill may become a law. The policy of the National Government shows each year a growing tendency toward centralization. The establishment of a postal telegraph will be a very long step in the direction which this policy so strongly favors; and on this account, if on no other, it merits the opposition of all who believe that a concentration of the governing power in the Federal rulers will prove perilous to the liberty of the people, and injurious to the public welfare. The perpetuation of our free institutions depends very greatly upon the freedom of individual enterprise and the perfection of local self-government; and as the proposed Federal telegraph system is a decisive movement to smother private enterprise as well as to strengthen and increase the power of the individuals who may happen to exercise the national authority, we are heartily opposed to it.

It must be admitted that the management of our telegraphs, if it should become in any sense a monopoly, would be productive of more or less evil; and the advocates of the postal telegraph argue that it is better to place such a monopoly in the hands of the Government than to leave it under the control of private parties. But it seems to us that the evil which the proposition involves on account of being a measure of centralization, combined with the corruption which would be inseparably connected with the management of the telegraphs by Government officials, affords reasons which far outweigh any urged in support of the bill now before the House of Representatives.

Can any one doubt that after the contemplated change the telegraph officials would serve the interest of the party and its managers upon whose favor their places would depend, rather than that of the public, whenever these, through the action of the authorities, might chance to be different? How could a more complete and thorough system of espionage be devised? Every despatch that passed over the wires could be read at Washington, should the President or any member of the Cabinet so desire; the same opportunity would be open to wirepullers of the governing party in every town; and such a power could not exist for any length of time without finding some one to use it and to abuse it. Certainly no Republican would trust a despatch to the telegraph when in the hands of Democrats, nor any Democrat when in the hands of the Republicans.

Of course the people would not bear this; and there is no advantage in doing now what inevitably would have to be undone before many years have passed. We want no new staff of officials added to the pay-rolls of the nation, with perhaps a new department or bureau at Washington. The people already enjoy a sufficient number of public absurdities not to require the additional absurdity of seeing all the acting telegraph operators in the land removed once in every four years on the incoming of a new administration. If we cannot have cheap telegraphing unless accompanied by all these evils, it is better to go without it.

BUTLER ON THE WRONG TACK.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Ever since the death of Thad. Stevens the place of leader of the House has been a contested point. It has produced as many dissensions in the lower house as the votes of the seven Republican Senators for Andy Johnson's acquittal did in the Senate. Butler and Schenck last session fought with the vigor of Big Bethel and Vienna combined over it, but Butler far overlapped Schenck, who was driven to the wall in such utter disorder that he has never attempted again to come up to the scratch. Bingham then advanced to claim the honor, but Butler with a single epithet disabled him, and he has of late made only a very slim show of fighting. Garfield and Logan, though both good fighters, have so far shown but little disposition to wrestle with the champion of Essex, and Banks has prudently refrained. Butler has therefore confirmed his right in some degree to the leadership, and his movement in the Virginia bill shows that he can crack his whip over his followers with as good effect as "Old Thad." himself ever did. This is an excellent success for a man who eleven years ago was a bright light in the Democratic party, reflecting the brilliant rays of fifty-two successive votes on Jeff. Davis for the Presidency, and who less than five years ago was so securely ensconced in a bottle by the President, whose party representatives he presumes to rule, that it was a wonder he ever came out unsmothered. It is a brilliant showing, and proves that Butler has nerve, ambition, and brains.

But his action of late strongly indicates that he has not judgment. He undertakes to smooth over the figures in Mr. Dawes' speech, arraigning the economy of the administration, when, as the supporter of the administration, Mr. Butler should take just the other tack. General Grant's expressed policy, and that of the Republican party, is economy and retrenchment, and if his officials have failed in carrying out that policy they should be called to account. From Mr. Dawes' statement in his reply to Mr. Butler on Thursday, it would seem that the President himself did not discountenance the extravagance of the Departments. Then he, too, should be brought back to the terms of his party policy. It will not stop the expenditure any sooner to put the responsibility of it on Andy Johnson's shoulders, nor will the country avoid the effects of the dart by having its head hid in the sand like an ostrich. Let the estimates be ventilated, and if they are too large, as Mr. Dawes shows them to be, let them be cut down to agree with President Grant's original policy of retrenchment. As the presumed leader of the House Butler should keep an "eye single" to that one policy of economy. The figures of Grandfather Welles, like George Washington, cannot lie, nor can they be made to lie by General Butler except as a heavy weight on the conscience of Secretary Robeson. It would be better if Butler would let Welles alone.

In addition to the true economy of the matter, Butler would evince more judgment in keeping his friends together than in slashing right and left among them. At the present rate he is digging out the foundations of his party in the House like a Dutch Gap, and if he goes on he will probably soon blow them up like the powder boat at Fort Fisher. And the two exploits no doubt will have even less effect for harm on his Democratic enemy than the Dutch Gap and Fort Fisher exploits had. His way of splitting up his own friends is sport to the Democratic boys but death to the Republican frogs. His leadership is yet to be confirmed by some wise and statesman-like stand. At the present rate, before he comes to that point he will either have no leadership or else no party to lead.

DOGS AND WOMEN.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Philadelphia is well known as the one spot where charity disports herself with peculiar zest. Once a year the spirit of her guardian angel, Penn, descends into and troubles the social waters, and the sick and suffering rush into the upheaval to be cured. This year, however, the healing mountains are open only to dogs. Dogs have suddenly been discovered to be the most precious heritage and wards of the Philadelphia public. The quality of mercy is there being strained for their benefit to the consistence of Hymettean honey. Verses in their honor are freely circulated in the public schools, and to every child who commits them a reward is given of the photograph of some notable cur. The ladies (God bless them!) who lead this popular movement have petitioned Councils for $25,000 to erect an Asylum, or, more properly speaking, a House of Entertainment for such dogs as may have lost their way while pursuing their daily walks abroad. "This establishment," one of the fair ministers of mercy tells us, "is designed to serve as a temporary home, where dogs of the nobler kinds can be comfortably cared for until reclaimed by their masters." The Mayor, who is reported to be of an amiable and chivalric nature, lends a favorable ear to the project. Pending its acceptance by Councils a messenger has been despatched to London to obtain plans and specifications of a similar building in that city.

As it is not expedient, however, that mangy and underbred curs of the street should be received into this establishment, it was resolved by the ladies that, for these dogs of the baser sort, death was the most benignant fate. They therefore have petitioned that the killing of them should be confided to their own fair hands, rather than to those of the policemen. Which petition has been granted. Whether they intend to use chloroform or simple anodynes in the operation, we have not yet been informed.

Mr. Bergh is, we believe, responsible for this gush of sweet emotion in our sister city. His downright method of preventing cruelty to animals by rendering it a penal offense is too rough and masculine for the female mind to accept. Besides, as we all know, the dominant sex no sooner get hold of a theory or principle than they be-frill and be-ruffle it, precisely as they would a dress. Worthy Mr. Bergh himself would no doubt be perplexed, could he witness the fervent zeal with which they pursue this dog mania, and the sentiment, the flowers of poesy, with which they have embellished it.

They will in all probability be successful. A strong effort was made in Councils to draw attention to the condition of Bedford street, a region whose horrors of human destitution exceed those of the Five Points at their worst days, and also to the fact that seventy-six thousand vagrants—men and women—last year sought shelter in the station-houses for want of a place to sleep. But the dog-bitten ladies, in their sweet enthusiasm, were deaf and blind to all protests. It is probable that their Temporary Home for the nobler breeds of curs, therefore, will be built.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphs, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p5 Nos. 136 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 6 North SOCOND Street, Philadelphia

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23j

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 15 3m

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.
BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESTNUT St.,
(Masonic Hall), PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW.
SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully at reasonable rates.
Please call and examine our assortment.

$50,000 SAVED
In fine Watches and Jewelry.
The contents of a large
MARVIN'S SAFE
Were perfectly preserved during the destructive fire of last Saturday at the store of J. M. Warne, 712 Chestnut Street.

MARVIN'S SAFES
ARE
Always Fire-Proof,
Always Dry.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL),
1 11 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MARVIN'S SAFES!

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

FIRE PROOF.
BURGLAR PROOF.

MARVIN & CO.,

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265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

A number of Second-hand Safes of different makes and sizes for sale VERY LOW. [1 6 thstu10t
SAFES, MACHINERY, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates.
Please call and examine our assortment.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, December 28, 1869.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be CLOSED on the 19th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.
The Transfer Books will be opened on the 23d day of JANUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.
Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED on the 25th day of JANUARY, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company. The books will be RE-OPENED on the 7th day of FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M.
12 31 4t7 GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 308 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on TUESDAY, February 1, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Managers for the ensuing year. E. G. GILES,
1 22 8t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, February 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an Election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed for fifteen days prior to the day of said election.
1 18 14t CHARLES WESTON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
BELVIDERE, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the BELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY respectively, that instalments amounting to SIXTY PER CENTUM of the capital stock of said company have been made and payment of the same called for on or before the eighth day of February, A. D. 1870, and that payment of such a proportion of all sums of money by them subscribed is called for and demanded from them on or before the said time.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 28 6w S. SHERRERD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 59,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
1223 JOS. F. MARCER, City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.
12 22 60t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY Office, No. 234 SOUTH DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, January 19, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1869, payable on and after February 1 proximo, when the transfer books will be reopened.
1 20 11t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4j No. 624 CHESTNUT Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3j

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26j

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2j FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 23

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 23

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONtinence of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONstitutions, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH. —Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

W. H. CARRYL
Has resumed the Curtain Business with his Sons at
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Two doors above his Old Stand.
CURTAIN DECORATIONS, of the newest fabrics ELEGANT GILT and ROSEWOOD CORNICES, TASSELS, FRINGES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, from the plainest to the most elaborate and expensive.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
11 26 3t Two doors above our Old Stand

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 229 S. NINTH Street,
1 19j Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania elected the following officers yesterday:—President, Henry Hollenbaeck, M. D.; Vice-Presidents, Drs. Donn and Clark; Treasurer, J. Isaacs, M. D.; Secretary, John Buchanan, M. D.

—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Joseph Morris, aged fourteen years, was shot in the head and breast, and badly injured, by some unknown person during a fight between a crowd of boys, at Moyamensing avenue and Tasker street. He was removed to his home, No. 1224 Rye street.

—The alarm of fire about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the slight burning of a hair-dressing establishment at Second and Race streets. The alarm about 6 o'clock was caused by the burning of a frame counting-house and shed belonging to the coal yard of Hoopes & Co., Twenty-third and Arch streets. The alarm last night, about 10 o'clock, was caused by the burning of a stable at Thirty-sixth and Bridge streets, Twenty-fourth ward.

—Last evening the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia held its seventy-second anniversary, in Horticultural Hall. The one hundredth psalm was sung by the audience standing, when the Rev. Dr. Steele offered up a fervent prayer. The programme for the evening, in addition to the devotional exercises, consisted of remarks by Mr. George Gordon, music by different societies, refreshments, and general impromptu addresses.

—George E. Dudley, mate of the American brig James Davis, had a hearing before United States Commissioner Phillips yesterday, upon the charge of assault and battery on James Freeman, steward of the boat. The latter testified that he witnessed the mate cruelly beat a boy named James Miller, while the brig lay in Vassatere, Guadaloupe; he remonstrated with him, whereupon Dudley struck and knocked him down, injuring him to such an extent that he has suffered ever since. One of his ribs was broken. The case was postponed until to-day, in order to secure the attendance of Miller.

—The Eighth Ward Contested Election Committee met yesterday.

Recorder Givin, who, together with the Mayor, was subpœnaed to produce the ballot boxes of the ward, stated that they had declined to produce them, as all the ballots for the different officers elected were contained in one box, and to produce the votes for the parties to this suit would necessitate the production of the vote for State Senator, where there is a contest pending, over which the committee has no jurisdiction. After argument the committee adjourned.

—The semi-annual commencement of the Girls' Normal School took place last evening, at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large audience. The exercises consisted of singing, recitations, etc. G. W. Fetter, Esq., the principal of the school, after delivering a brief and appropriate address, presented diplomas to the following named graduates:—

	Average.		Average.
Kate E. Plummer	97·3	Kate Berghauser	89·4
Annie H. Thomson	96·8	Annie M. Hinckle	89·3
Kate A. Nevins	95·3	Ella A. Fagen	89·3
Maggie A. Cathcart	94·9	Mary E. Wagner	89·1
Sue A. Gaskill	94·7	Susanna C. Becker	88·8
Mary E. Jones	93·7	Maggie C. Quinn	88·7
Mary W. Clifton	93 7	Mary E. Jacobs	87·8
Lizzie Philler	93·7	Annie W. Smith	87·4
Amanda C. Doerr	92·8	Miriam C. Hawkins	87·0
M. Louisa Levin	92·8	E. Lizzie Smith	86 9
Mary Arbeio	92·7	P. Phœbe Wiler	86·8
Clem. W. McCloud	92·6	Elmira Meredith	86·0
Mary E. Fisher	92·4	S. Laura Donly	85·6
Mary F. Souden	92·3	Lizzie Green	85·5
Anna J. Miller	92·3	Mary C. Hughes	85·5
S. W. Burmester	92·3	Adele G. Sheaff	85·9
Josie Thompson	92	Emily G. Beale	82·9
Lizzie L. Burnett	91·7	Helena H. Cue	82·7
Annie E. Smyth	91·6	Sarah Nutz	81·4
Mary Lybrand	91·5	K. H. Bunting, rec.	96·7
Mary R. Brevoor	91·6	Clara J. Armstrong	94·7
Sallie W. Powell	90·9	C. Estella Perkins	94·1
Annie Lucy	90·7	Kate Boyer	92·4
Alina M. Fry	90·4	Lizzie C. Thompson	96·3
Rena H. Campbell	90·3	Louisa R. Jefferson	85·5
Hulda W. Straube	89·5	Maggie A. Murphy	82·1
		Total, 52.	

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121¼.

—The debt will be reduced about three millions this month.

—The internal revenue receipts were over half a million yesterday.

—Collector Moore has been requested to reduce his roll of laborers.

—A Chicago church treasurer has abstracted $24,000 of its funds.

—Yesterday the California Senate rejected the fifteenth amendment.

—The capture of Guiamaro, the capital of the Cuban insurgents, by General Puello, is reported.

—The responsibility of putting a duty on coal is to be left to the House.

—The receipts for December on the Union Pacific Railroad were $717,000.

—The Senate, it is said, will concur in the House bill abolishing the franking privilege.

—The Ways and Means Committee yesterday decided to impose a proper duty on all foreign printed matter.

—General Canby yesterday issued an order turning over the administration of the affairs of Virginia to the civil authorities.

—Governor McDougall has placed his commission as Governor of the Red River Territory at the disposal of the Canadian Government.

—Another dinner was given in honor of Prince Arthur at the British Legation, in Washington, last evening. To-day he leaves for New York.

—A bill was introduced in the State Senate yesterday providing for the redemption of the State loans after the manner adopted in respect to the national debt.

—Mr. Conkling mentioned in the Senate yesterday that the Committee on the Census had agreed to report favorably upon the taking the next census under the act of 1850.

—The Georgia House has given the seats declared vacant on account of the ineligibility of those elected to fill them, to those candidates who received the next highest vote.

—A lad has died in Chicago from the effects of punishment administered in a school in November last. The inquiry held at that time "failed to show that undue violence was used." Perhaps his death also fails to establish the charge.

—The House yesterday, after the close of our report, went into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and Mr. Voorhees made a speech to show that the holders of the public debt since 1862, taking into consideration the prices of gold over currency, had paid for the whole bonded debt no more than $1,371,424,288. He advocated greenback payment of the Five-twenties. After some remarks by Messrs. Butler and Dawes, the latter declining further controversy, the committee rose. The Postal Route bill was reported and passed. Mr. Reeves introduced a bill to abolish the produce brokers' tax on farmers. The House adjourned, with the understanding that to-day's session should be for debate only.

Foreign Affairs.

—There is a ministerial crisis in Bavaria.

—Prince Auersperg has declined the Austrian Premiership.

—The Tyrolean Deputies threaten to withdraw from the Austrian Diet, being denied the right to vote and their proper influence.

—An earthquake completely destroyed the town of Santa Maura, on the island in the Ionian group bearing that name, on December 29, causing much loss of life.

—Another violent debate has taken place in the Corps Legislatif, relative to the commercial treaties with England. Ollivier announced that the Cabinet would support the existing arrangement, and the Chamber sustained him by its vote.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·13 | MOON RISES..... 5·39
SUN SETS..... 5·14 | HIGH WATER..... 6·12

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, GEORGE N. ALLEN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Omaha, Ballard, Savannah, Ga., S. L. Merchant & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Munday, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Clark, Charleston, S. Lathbury & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, at this port yesterday from Cardenas, is consigned, vessel and cargo, to S. Morris Waln & Co.—not as before.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Castine, Wilson, from Liverpool 22d ult. for Philadelphia, was seen 23d inst. lat. 34, long. 74.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, cleared at Pensacola 18th inst. for Matanzas.
Brig S. & W. Welsh, Watson, hence, was discharging at Trinidad 19th inst.
Schr Charles McCarthy, Barclay, from Portland, remained at Rosario 30th ult.
Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, hence, remained at Trinidad 19th inst., unc.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Frambes, hence, at Providence 26th inst.
Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 26th inst.
Schr Ocean Wave, Champion, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 27th inst.
Schr G. R. Whilden, Fennimore, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 26th inst.
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, at Boston 27th inst. from Mobile.
Schr Virginia, Bearse, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schr Glengarry, Yates, at Matanzas 15th inst. from New York.
Schr Vesta, Rogers, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Annie May, at Boston 27th inst. from New Castle, Del., reports on the 23d, off Block Island, one of her crew named Charles Langley, of Philadelphia, was struck by a spar, which broke his thighs; he was sent to the Marine Hospital.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Danish Government has given notice that in order to render the navigation of the Graa deep independent of Jerne church, which in hazy weather cannot be seen from the bar, the following arrangement of beacons has been made on Fano Island:—

A new beacon, 42 feet high, having on the top a red square board, with cross boards above and below, has been erected on the northwestern cliffs near where the Mill beacon stood, and the Mill beacon has been removed to the eastern cliffs on the north end of Fano.

The two beacons and (when seen) Jerne church, kept in a line, is a leading mark over the bar of the Graa deep.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman,
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1870.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOOD

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

HOWARD WATCHES.

THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY

ALEXANDER R. HARPER,

Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.

No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,

1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO

Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

2 27] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing

DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.

DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.

SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.

Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.

Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,

3 6 stuth] PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE

"CATCH-WORD"

LEDGER INDEX.

(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1861	60,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Morigage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·06
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value,	$1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—	
Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·26
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadon,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
William C. Houston,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL..... $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worge.

Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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CAPITAL	$400,000·00
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3 4 thstu] CHARLES H. EVANS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1870.
On the petition of O. W. MINARD, of Johnsville, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 16th day of April, 1856, and reissued on the 29th day of November, 1859, for an improvement in making BRASS KETTLES.
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 15th day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the examiner's report be limited to the 25th day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 30th day of March next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents.
1 15 s3t

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RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

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Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 25, 12 Noon.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 9 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
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To Paris	115	To Paris	47

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Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
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Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
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Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1]

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
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SHIPPER'S GUIDE.

1870.

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N. B.—On and after MONDAY, January 10, the rates to all points via Baltimore and Ohio route will be the same via Canal to Baltimore as by the Rail line. 1 8 1mrp

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LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
BENEFIT BILL REPEATED.
HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION
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THIS (Saturday) NIGHT
THREE PIECES,
MISS SUSAN GALTON
in two Operettas, Comic Opera,
CUPID'S VISIT, A MONOLOGUE,
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WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 29, will be presented the new Domestic, Romantic, and Sensational Drama, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke, in three acts and prologue, entitled LONDON,
the finest Scenic Drama ever offered in Philadelphia—a thrilling Domestic Picture of "LIFE IN LONDON."
Every scene new and expressly IMPORTED FROM LONDON.
NOT GUILTY MATINEE THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON.
NOT GUILTY will be performed for the last time.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8
DOUBLE BILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
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THIS (Saturday) EVENING, January 29,
ROMANCE AND REALITY.
JOHN BROUGHAM.....as.....JACK SWIFT
Aided by the full Company.
To conclude with the fine Drama

Evening Telegraph

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC ANTAGONISM TO THE INTERESTS OF PHILADELPHIA.

We referred a short time ago to the threatened discharge of a number of the workmen at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in consequence of the exhaustion of the old appropriation. Every generous citizen feels anxious to avert the distress which would inevitably ensue from such a sudden cessation of employment and stoppage of pay in the depth of winter, and we were therefore glad to notice that when the Appropriation bill was under consideration, on Thursday, Mr. Myers attempted to call the attention of the House to this subject, so that timely action could be taken. His well-meant effort, however, was instantly thwarted by the Democratic member from the First district, Mr. Randall, who said, "Oh! I object—that is all for buncombe," and thus prevented further action at that time.

Mr. Randall is the immediate representa- of many of the working men whom he antagonized in this ungracious manner, and he will enjoy the unenviable distinction henceforth of having manifested an eager desire to invite misery to the homes of his constituents. Under Johnson's administration, when he could cram the Navy Yard with favorites selected from his choice companions of the Fourth ward crowd, he displayed a widely different spirit; but the change of the administration and of employes does not justify him now in trying to starve out workmen of a better political faith; and he deserves universal condemnation for suffering party partisan pique to incite him to antagonism to his own home.

Another Democratic member of Congress from Pennsylvania, Judge Woodward, vented his spleen against this city the other day, not only by voting against the League Island bill, but, according to the report in the *Globe*, he made the following infamous and scandalously false speech:—

"It is said that the present site of the navy yard is necessary for the commerce of Philadelphia. Well, I read in the papers that the customs duties on the commerce of Philadelphia had dwindled to $50,000 for one month. Its commerce is on the decline, and I think there is coast surface enough along the Delaware to accommodate the present commerce of Philadelphia and all the commerce that Philadelphia is likely to acquire in the future. I do not feel that there is any force in that suggestion. Then, sir, ought this appropriation to be made—for the right way to look at the question is as an appropriation, although there is none in the bill—for the sake of Philadelphia? We Pennsylvanians are summoned to the rescue, and are expected to vote for the bill on that ground."

If this man had spent his life in the centre of one of the most remote districts of the country, there might possibly have been a slight excuse for such a display of ignorance. But he was for years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, residing in Philadelphia during a large portion of his term, and if he has eyes, ears, or brains, he must know that he wantonly and maliciously maligned the metropolis of the Commonwealth he misrepresents. The most plausible explanation of his conduct is to be found in the presumption that he wishes to punish our citizens of all parties for the majority they polled against him when he ran as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1863, and was defeated on account of his secession record; or, it may be that he is so deeply enamored with his favorite *role* that he plays traitor to the State from sheer lack of opportunity to foment rebellion to the Union.

HOME FOR DOGS.

Mrs. Jellyby is amongst us. Her work in Borrioboola Gha is finished, we presume, for we detect her presence in a meeting of women held last week, and fully reported by themselves in the *Press*. There is no mistaking the delicacy, the sound sense, the enthusiasm infused into their proceedings by the master mind of that remarkable female. See how she takes this crying sin of the age, cruelty to animals, out of Mr. Bergh's hands, and proceeds to demolish it in a manner all her own.

Mr. Bergh and his coadjutors, with their dull masculine brains, endeavored to arouse public sensibility to the fact that animals had rights as well as men, and, pending the conversion of the world to this dogma, took care to protect the dumb brutes by law. The uneducated classes who maltreat animals generally find the prick of the law a wonderfully effective spur to their sense of justice.

Mrs. Jellyby and her sisters, however, having been endowed with certain funds to aid in this purpose, immediately, after the manner of women, place themselves before the public with a full account of their charitable plans, aspirations, and domestic afflictions, giving first (with that perspicacity which Mrs. Jellyby always showed in finances) a statement of their receipt of $5000 from Mr. Waln, one hundred from feats of legerdemain, and a ten-cent note from an interesting little girl.

It being desirable that a law should be passed limiting the number of passengers on the horse cars, our ladies declare themselves willing and glad to gird on their armor, and repair forthwith to Harrisburg, there to use their personal influence upon the legislators to that end.

With the five thousand dollars and ten cents they design to attack the moral sense of the next generation, and as a feasible commencement purpose converting the eighty thousand children assembled in the public schools *en masse* to sentiments of humanity and mercy for life by the presentation to each of a cent book, entitled "The Horse's Petition," or a picture card of "Gray Friar's Bobby." A difficulty, however, is foreseen by the astute mind of Mrs. Jellyby at the outset, in the fact that there are eighty thousand children and only ten thousand cards, but as the likeness of "the Scotch terrier who has slept upon his master's grave for seven years and a half" is, we are told, worth three cents, it will probably possess virtue enough to pass around, and so cover the deficiency.

Pleased and complacent with their wise use of the funds entrusted to them, our ladies contemplate their effort as a "fair plant which blossoming shall bear beautiful and enduring fruit." Some malicious persons, with old-fashioned notions of the proper work of women, might hint that their "personal influence" had better have been kept for the children, and that the money would not have been ineffectual at Harrisburg.

Satisfied, however, with their own capacity as public almoners, the ladies have called upon Mayor Fox and the Councils for an annual appropriation of one thousand dollars to them, and as much more as their judgment should think necessary; and after minutely inspecting Philadelphia for objects of charity, have discovered that there are a great many lost dogs in want of a temporary home. They propose, therefore, to build one, taking as a model an institution of the kind in London.

Somewhat aptly in conjunction with their glorious eulogium of this London charity comes the statement of the Lord Mayor in our last mails. "The question of enforced emigration," he says, "becomes more urgent in view of the fact that there are at the present time sixty thousand men and women in actual want in London." Side by side with the Jellyby meeting, also in the *Press* we find a statement that 76,457 vagrants lodged in our station houses for want of a home during the past year. Comment is needless.

The only apology we find for the public proclamation of this frothiest imitation of charity is in the feat incidentally mentioned that the society is largely composed of young girls. We can pardon much to the enthusiasm of youth. Romantic sixteen may be forgiven for essaying the cure of cruelty in a vicious boy by the mild plaster of a penny picture of Gray Friar's Bobby, or for passing by the countless human souls going down their quick road to hell among us for the want of aid, in order to lavish their pity and the public money upon stray dogs. But for older women there is no excuse when humanity degenerates into inanity.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

The following bill was presented by Mr. Elliot a few days ago in the State House of Representatives:—

"Section 1. That no accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, or assignees shall be referred to an auditor unless such reference be specially requested by some person interested.

"Section 2. The parties interested, or a majority of them, shall have theright, personally or by counsel, to nominate in writing a person as auditor, which nomination shall be filed in the proper court at least ten days before the time designated for the presentation of such accounts to the court, and if no exceptions to such nomination shall be filed within the said ten days, the person so nominated shall be appointed by the court.

"Section 3. In all cases where an auditor is requested and no person is nominated, or the parties fail to agree, the auditor shall be appointed by the court.

"Section 4. No person shall be eligible to appointment as an auditor unless he is a member of the bar in good standing, and shall have been admitted to practice for at least — years before his appointment."

This bill proposes the most satisfactory remedy for the abuses of the present system of appointing auditors. It goes to the root of the evil, which is the too frequent appointment of incompetent men. There is no reason why the parties interested should not nominate a fit person as auditor of an estate as well as choose arbitrators in any case; and there is every reason why they should select a person of character and ability. The question of compensation would then regulate itself, for the test in a selection would soon become that of professional capacity combined with reasonable compensation. The wheat would soon be sifted from the chaff. It is notorious now that gentlemen of admitted legal capacity repeatedly fill the office of auditor, with entire satisfaction to the court and to the parties interested, at a compensation which is never even reflected upon; while it is equally notorious that certain others seem to increase their charges in proportion to their lack of knowledge. Unfortunately, the latter class form the great bulk of the appointees. Men are thrust upon estates who have mere political or other claims, and who are unable even to write their own reports. Often more boys, just admitted to the bar, are placed in a position requiring the decision of nice questions of law and fact. This should not be. The arbitrary designation of persons who would never be chosen or desired had the parties interested a voice, and who are absolutely forced upon estates against the will of the heirs, should be curtailed. Mr. Elliott's bill will do this, with proper safeguards for all parties, and it is well worthy of a trial.

SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE.

The Tennessee Legislature a few months ago rejected the fifteenth amendment, and thus arrayed the State against the principle of colored suffrage. On Thursday last, however, the Constitutional Convention, in its eager desire to abolish the existing disfranchisement of Rebel voters, practically reversed this decision. It adopted by a vote of 50 to 16 a clause conferring the right to suffrage on all male citizens of the United States who shall have been residents of Tennessee for twelve months, and of the county in which the vote is offered for six months previous to the election. This clause settles the dispute on the universal amnesty and universal suffrage theory, and as some of the leading champions of the Democracy, including A. O. P. Nicholson, strenuously advocated colored suffrage as part of this settlement, we presume that the whole question is substantially disposed of in that Commonwealth. This view is confirmed by the action of the Legislature, which unanimously adopted a resolution thanking the convention for its action. That body would gain additional credit, however, if it gave a still stronger evidence of its new convictions by ratifying the fifteenth amendment, and thus helping to place the whole nation on the platform on which the State is henceforth to stand.

The action of the Georgia Legislature some time ago in expelling its colored members occasioned much just indignation, and it was punished in a very proper manner by allowing Georgia to remain out in the cold until her semi-reconstructed politicians could learn a little wisdom. There is now a Republican majority in the Legislature of Georgia, which seems disposed to model its policy on that of the Rebels who perpetrated the outrage referred to. Twenty-seven of the newly-elected members were declared to be ineligible, and the House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 66 to 56, decided to seat those who received the next highest votes to the members who were excluded. In other words, they have admitted twenty-seven persons who were never elected by the people. This performance is about on a par with the expulsion of the colored members by the Rebels at the last session, and it is a species of gerrymandering that no political party can afford to countenance. The defeated candidates who were admitted to seats in this extraordinary manner are not members, and no vote of the Legislature can make them so; and if they are allowed to participate in the proceedings a dangerous precedent will be set, that will most certainly be used against those who originated it, if it is permitted to stand unchallenged. Fair play is a jewel, and although the Georgia Republicans may have had ample provocation, they can gain nothing by imitating the villainies of their opponents.

Divorce in Pennsylvania.—A bill has just been reported favorably in the Legislature authorizing the courts of the Commonwealth to grant divorces in all cases where "*the best interest of the plaintiff (!)* and the cause of public morality will be promoted." This would be to place our divorce law substantially on the same platform with that of Indiana or Illinois, where the judges are allowed to grant divorces "for any cause which may seem to them to be proper." The public condemnation of this loose system has been too recent and too loud to be safely disregarded. The passage of such a law would be a disgrace to the State, and would do much towards lowering the tone of our judiciary. All good citizens should protest against it. There is latitude enough now in Pennsylvania in obtaining divorces, and few worse things could be devised than such a wholesale breaking down of the ancient barriers.

Now that the House of Representatives has abolished the franking privilege by a decisive vote, we trust the Senate will speedily approve this important reform. The power to frank letters and books inevitably leads to innumerable abuses. It creates a privileged class, cheats the department out of a large amount of revenue, and leads to immense expenditures for public printing, which will be speedily stopped after Congressmen are compelled to pay postage on public documents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICE.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ will preach a sermon to the Sunday School of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, To-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. The Young People's Choir, with the Sunday School, will sing several beautiful pieces, and the service will be one of much interest. The public cordially invited.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets — Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., Pastor.—Service To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning subject, "The Catastrophe," the second of the sermons on the Book of Job.

THERE WILL BE A REVIVAL EXPERience meeting at TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Race, on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

"MAN'S BEST FRIEND."—CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. JOHN W. MEARS, D. D., will preach on the above subject on Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (UNIVERSALIST), LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets, Rev. E. G. BROOKS, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10½ and 7½. Evening sermon addressed especially to non-churchgoers, which class are earnestly invited to attend.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the seventh of the series to young men. Subject: "The Mocker."

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. W. R. MARSHALL, of Columbus, Ohio.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and Penn Square.—Rev. F. R. HARBAUGH will preach To-morrow, 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Subject of discourse To-morrow morning, "A Plea for Education." Evening lecture upon "William Ellery Channing." Seats free.

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Who is He?" 7½, "God and man's talk together." Pews free.

REV. C. WADSWORTH, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Arch. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. R. R. MEREDITH, of Newark, N. J., To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

JUST AS GOOD AS NEW.—THE OLDest piece of furniture extant is the multiplication table. It has been in use for centuries and is just as good as new. There is another thing that does not suffer by age, and that is COAL, such as you get of Mr. J. C. HANCOCK, N. W. corner of NINTH and MASTER Streets. Mr. Hancock has all the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill, which he sells at the very lowest rates. Call on him. 1 5wsm6m

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE.—Parents wishing to have their children thoroughly educated in Drawing, Painting, Designing, Wood Engraving, etc., are respectfully informed that the next term of this School will begin on TUESDAY, February 1. T. W. BRAIDWOOD, 1 22 7t Principal.

THE PARHAM SEWING MAGHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined. 1 19 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BAZAR, No. 56 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. G. EVANS. 1 28 lmgp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

FINEST CLOTHING

ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

AND

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SECOND SERIES.
OPENING LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS,
MONDAY EVENING, January 31.

Subject—"The Questions of To-morrow."
PETROLEUM V. NASBY (D. R. LOCKE), February 3.
Subject—"The Lords of Creation."
RALPH WALDO EMERSON, February 7.
Subject—"Social Life in America."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., February 10.
Subject—"The Roll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. MENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."
Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 1 24

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Sixteenth Anniversary of the Merchants' Fund will be celebrated at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 2, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report of the Board of Managers will be read, and addresses will be delivered by
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG,
Rev. J. L. WITHEROW,
Hon. JAMES R. LUDLOW,
GEORGE H. STUART, Esq.
The orchestra will be under the direction of Mark Hassler.
Cards of admission may be had gratuitously, by early application, at S. E. corner Third and Walnut streets, No. 116 North Delaware avenue, No. 616 Market street, No. 61 South Fourth street, or of either of the following committee.—
WILLIAM C. LUDWIG,
JAMES C. HAND,
A. J. DERBYSHIRE,
THOMAS C. HAND,
JAMES B. McFARLAND,
Committee of Arrangements.
1 19 15t

TO CONSUMERS OF GAS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

The Board of Trustees of the PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS have reduced the price on all gas consumed by private consumers, on and after the 1st day of February next, twenty-five cents per thousand, making the price Two Dollars and Thirty Cents per thousand cubic feet.

THOMAS R. BROWN,
Engineer.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 3t

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 295½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28, 1870.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the St. Nicholas Coal Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M.
An Election for a Board of Directors will be held at the same time and place.
1 28 8t R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1870.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M, for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such further business as may come before them.
1 27 10t R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.
HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 d12F

CLOTHING.

There is no Inducement

WHICH PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING
CAN DESIRE
TO HAVE OFFERED
TO THEM
WHICH WE ARE NOT

PREPARED TO OFFER.

And we offer CHEAP,
CHEAPER,
CHEAPEST,
Every particle of our still remaining stock of
WINTER CLOTHING.

While these clothes are elegant and beautiful, made of the best material, cut and trimmed in the choicest style, yet they were not made only

TO BE ADMIRED.

Every dollar's worth of them was made expressly

TO BE SOLD.

The consequence of which is that we are

NOW SELLING THEM.

Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
Selling OFF Clothes to be put ON!
COME, SEE OUR INDUCEMENTS
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14, were	$18
" " "	$16 "	$20
" " "	$18 "	$22
OVERCOATS	$12 "	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER COLLARS.

PAPER COLLAR.—
SPECIAL NOTICE.
OUR NEW CLOTH COLLARS,
STAPLE
AND
NEW BOZ SQUARE END,
ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
The trade are requested to send for Samples and Show Cards.
KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.
We hereby notify the public that we have adopted the word
STAPLE
as a trade mark, and secured the same by copyright in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. 1 29 ww 3t
KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE CIGARS.

Prices Constantly Being Reduced.
WE HAVE
In Store a complete assortment of the FINEST BRANDS of Genuine Imported Havana, Key West, and L. Fuguet & Sons' Mariana Rita Cigars,
WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AT THE
LOWEST CASH PRICES.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
Successor to Simon Colton & Clarke,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut
5 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

CHARLES H. CRAVES,
Real Estate and Land Agent,
DULUTH, MINNESOTA.
Particular attention given to investments of capital in and about Duluth.
Address during January care of
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
1 24 6t PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Has buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT.—THE SECOND AND THIRD-story rooms, No. 807 CHESNUT Street, handsomely fitted up, and very desirable for a Notion, Dry Goods, or Fancy Goods Jobbing Business. Cheap to a good tenant. Fixtures for sale low. Apply to
EDWARD FERRIS,
1 21 No. 807 CHESNUT Street, up stairs.

TO LET, No. 20 WOODLAND TERRACE, West Philadelphia. A desirable house and location. Apply at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, room No. 5, second story. 1 29 3t

A LARGE STORE ON CHESNUT Street, above Seventh, south side, in a splendid condition, to rent. Immediate possession if desired. Address T. B. K., Philadelphia "Inquirer" Office. 1 18 12t

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $300. Inquire of JAMES HARPER, No. 2035 WALLACE Street. 1 27tf

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE

Has the most complete assortment of
China, Glass and Queensware
To be found in this city.
All the foreign goods are imported direct from the manufacturers, and are offered to the consumer below jobbing rates.
Goods to go out of the city packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. [1 27 thsm1mrp
No. 1022 CHESNUT Street,

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS
IN FULL VARIETY. [1 8 stuthrp]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WINTER
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstu3t ABOVE CHESNUT.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,
No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.
All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuth6w
Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE BEST Publications, send to J. C. GARRIGUES & CO., at the Sabbath School Emporium, 608 ARCH Street. 12 14tuths6m

ZELL'S
POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.
A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,
10 30 8t PHILADELPHIA.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, OF PHILADELPHIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$661,819 00
Overdrafts	4 01
United States Bonds to secure Circulation	275,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	45 105 73
Due from other National Banks	20,354 72
Due from other Bankers	45 69
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00
Current expenses	272 63
Cash Items, including Stamps	2,702 91
Exchanges for Clearing House	23,076 00
Bills of other National Banks	26,580 00
Fractional Currency, including nickels	1,555 00
Legal Tender Notes	23,815 00
Three per cent. Certificates	150,000 00
	$1,177,563 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$975,000 00
Surplus Fund	45,500 00
Discount	1,833 91
Exchange	11 75
Interest	911 75
Profit and Loss	19,277 70
National Bank Circulation outstanding	229,200 00
Dividends unpaid	2,535 00
Individual Deposits	902,174 92
Due to National Banks	14,815 43
	$1,177,563 76

State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia, ss.
I, ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the Eighth National Bank, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-seventh day of January, 1870.
A. H. SHOEMAKER, Alderman.
Correct. Attest—
CHARLES N. CHILDS,
JACOB NAYLOR,
JAMES IRWIN,
It Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
JANUARY 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,828,925 41
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	710,500 00
Due from Redeeming Agents	69,947 79
Due from other National Banks	55,499 12
Due from other National Banks and Bankers	113,290 97
Current Expenses	6,989 00
Taxes paid	8,242 50
Cash items, including Stamps	1,469 75
Exchanges for Clearing-House	391,952 39
Bills of other National Banks	33,650 00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	16,364 37
Specie	29,336 00
Legal-tender Notes	250,001 00
U. S. Three per cent. Certificates	340,000 00
	$3,854,486 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$750,000 00
Surplus Fund	245,000 00
Discount	29,934 26
National Bank circulation outstanding	594,715 00
Dividends unpaid	250 00
Individual Deposits	1,734,885 22
Due to National Banks	413,083 99
Due to other Banks and Bankers	95,618 29
	$3,854 486 76

I, THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THEO KITCHEN, Cashier.
Correct. Attest— G. M. TROUTMAN,
GEORGE S. REPPLIER,
JOHN MILNES,
Directors.
State of Pennsylvania,
County of Philadelphia.
Sworn and subscribed before me the 26th day of January, 1870. WM. J. DELLEKER,
1 27 3t Notary Public.

EDUCATIONAL.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 1024 WALNUT and No. 856 North BROAD St.
Second Half-winter Term will begin FEBRUARY 7.
Pupils may begin at any time without interfering with their progress as students. 1 15 s&w7t

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.
Term beginning March 1.
Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.
1 22 1m* J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAZIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7½ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 927 RICHMOND Street.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER,
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 2m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The place to buy is at
MITCHELL'S COAL DEPOT,
Corner of NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.
BEST QUALITY WHITE ASH.

Egg and Stove	$7 per ton.
Large Nut	"
Eagle Vein Nut	6 50 "

Delivered to any part of the city. 12 22 2m

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets.
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

KEPNER & STREET.
No. 1418 N. EIGHTH STREET,
ARE SELLING COAL LOWER
THAN ANY YARD IN THE CITY,
FOR CASH. 12 31 1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN COAL.—
Splendid Stove $7
Nut, per ton $6
1 6 1m WILLIAM HENRY,
S. W. cor. NINTH and GIRARD Avenue.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Looking Glasses.
A very choice and elegant assortment of styles, all entirely new, and at very low prices.
Galleries of Paintings on the ground floor, very beautifully lighted, and easy of access.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

ART SALE.

GREAT SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.
On account of leaving for Europe on business, and in order to reduce his immense stock,
MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE
will sell at his Galleries,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street,
all his fine old and modern Engravings and Etchings, amounting to over eleven hundred, being the finest collection either for public or private sale in America.
This is one of the greatest opportunities ever offered to the public to purchase rare works of art in engraving.
They will be on exhibition after Wednesday, January 26, and will be sold on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, February 3, 4, and 5.
At 7½ o'clock precisely.
1 26 4t H. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1870.

Brooklyn Bargains.

If any lady desires to insure herself a desirable seat in Mr. Beecher's church, all she has to do is to make some purchases at one of the large fashionable stores on Fulton avenue in that city, and to turn the conversation in the direction of the Plymouth pulpit. She explains that she is a stranger in the city, that she has never heard Mrs. Stowe's brother, and that she is beset with an eagerness to sit, if but for one Sabbath, under the preaching of the man of God who evinced his regard for the sanctities of wedded life by marrying Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland. The polite shop-keeper, with tongue as smooth as the silk he measures out, listens with an affected surprise. "Is it possible she never heard Beecher? How fortunate it is he has it in his power to oblige her! He has a pew in Beecher's church. Will she honor him by using it next Sunday?" The invitation is not lost. Next Sunday she repairs to Plymouth Church, inquires of one of the ushers for Mr. Counterjumper's pew, is shown into it, and hears the shoo-fly gospel preached, with true Beecherian bathos. Some of these Fulton avenue stores, I am told, swell their incomes considerably by this means. You may be sure that ultimately the pew at Beecher's is charged for in the bill; and the lady never forgets to return to the shopman who showed her the Plymouth pulpit a way to salvation.

Shoo-Fly Potatoes.

Everything that is not "can-can" is "shoo-fly" at present. Even potatoes bettray this entomological tendency. An announcement of "shoo-fly" potatoes stared me out of countenance the other day from a bill of fare. Like Matilda Heron, who always made it a point to order from the bills of fare whatever she didn't understand the meaning of, it is my rule always to demand whatever is at once comestible and incomprehensible. In another moment "shoo-fly" potatoes were laid before me. The *pomme de terre* is cut up into endless strings, which you can never succeed in getting upon your plate unless you either cut them or empty the entire dish. The emotion they create within you impels you to exclaim "Shoo! fly," and hence the name.

A Theatrical Beat.

Mr. Michael Gallagher, whose profession is that of a bummer, has been calling upon all the theatrical managers in the city for the purpose of collecting charity on behalf of a supposititious Michael Abrahams. This Abrahams, according to Gallagher's account, was a theatrical man who had died and left a wife and children in poverty. The dodge in many cases was successful. Lester Wallack, out of the goodness of his heart, gave considerable, and other managers were not less kind. Upon applying to Tony Pastor, however, Mr. Gallagher met with a reception that he hardly anticipated. Tony, whose accessions of fame and flesh during the last few years have not engendered any physical languor, immediately recognized him as a fraud, and had him taken before the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Shandley detected in his lineaments those of a well-known swindler, and sent him to the Island for twelve months.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT there will be a matinee today, when *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *The Two Blind Beggars* will be performed.

This evening will be given *Cupid's Visit*, Mr. Whiffin's monologue entitled *A Tooth*, and the opera of *La Rose de St. Fleur*.

AT THE WALNUT *Not Guilty* will be given for the last time at the matinee to-day.

This evening will be produced, with new and appropriate scenery, painted expressly for the occasion in London, the new sensational drama of *London*, by Henry Leslie and John S. Clarke.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham will appear this evening as "Jack Swift" in *Romance and Reality*. The drama of *Dick Turpin* will be given as an afterpiece.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a laughable series of Ethiopian burlesques will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give performances in magic at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-day at Musical Fund Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

YOU CAN BUY
BETTER
AND
CHEAPER
CLOTHING
OF
BENNETT & CO.,
THAN
ANYWHERE ELSE.

No matter what pretext may be assigned for sacrificing goods, we will sell lower than the lowest.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH.

THE BARON BUDENBERGH'S collection of paintings is at the new gallery of B. Scott, Jr., No. 1117 Chesnut street, up stairs. There is at present on exhibition several examples of the highest class of modern works of art, such as landscapes, marines, flower pieces, and figures, by the most eminent European masters. One, by Nordenbergh, of Dusseldorf, "Sunday Morning in Sweden," is a picture of great artistic merit, showing some exceedingly fine points by this able artist. Also another, by Jernberg, another great Dusseldorf artist, "The Lovers," a superb picture, "The Maid with the Cat," and "Seeking Liberty." Also two magnificent pictures, from Schiller's poems, "The Expectation" and "The Lamentation," with a number of exquisite cabinet pictures. They will be sold next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, February 1 and 2, and are now on free exhibition at the gallery, up stairs.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to any none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ALL THE FACTS IN A NUTSHELL.—The points of difference between PISALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, and the other hair darkening articles, are these:—*They* are sticky—*it* is devoid of gluten. *They* are opaque—*it* is transparent. *They* are fetid—*it* is fragrant. *They* are muddy—*it* is clear. *They* produce dull tints—*it* reproduces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists.

DON'T WAIT FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.—Prices are the same as before the war for our Fine Clothing.
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 816 Chesnut street.

CALL and see the Parham Family Sewing Machines at No. 704 Chesnut street. Sold on easy monthly payments.

DR. SCHENCK goes to Florida this morning. One of Dr. Schenck's particular rules is to keep his patients in the house all winter, to prevent taking colds. This is one great reason for his success. Those that are willing to stay in the house he sends to Florida with a full supply of his medicines. Since the Doctor has quit his professional visits to New York and Boston, consumptives, as said before, go South with a supply of his medicines. He has received so many letters from parties there urging him to visit them that he has concluded to do so. He leaves in the steamer Towanda for Savannah this morning. So those desiring to consult him will please bear in mind that he will not be at his Principal Office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, before the first of March.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s new Grand and Square Pianos should be seen and heard by purchasers before purchasing elsewhere. They are fully equal to all that is said of them. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF
In Consequence of
In Consequence of

The extensive alterations we are now making, and the

Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking
Annual Stock Taking

During the month of February, we will from this time

Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices
Make Lower Prices

On all our stock, which is still very large and complete, both in

Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
Men's and Boys' Suits
and
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.
Light and Heavy Overcoats.

Our prices are acknowledged to be lower than any, and in Style and Make we are quite superior.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MCCARTY—HURLEY.—On Wednesday evening, June 30, 1869, by the Rev. Father Kelly, Mr. HOWARD MCCARTY to Miss LIZZIE HURLEY, both of this city.

DIED.

BROUSE.—On the 26th instant, LIZZIE, wife of T. Miles Brouse, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Bustleton, Twenty-third ward, on Monday morning, the 31st instant, at 10½ o'clock. Interment at William Penn Cemetery.

CHRYSTLER.—On the 28th instant, Major WILLIAM CHRYSTLER, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Thomas Rawlins, near Merion square, Montgomery county, on Monday morning next, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock.

HANSON.—On the morning of the 29th instant, WILLIAM W. HANSON, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1812 South Rittenhouse Square, on Monday, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock.

LAWSER.—On the 28th instant, FREDDY W., youngest son of Henry and Louisa Lawser, aged 16 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 1212 Hutchinson street, on Sunday, the 30th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LIGGET.—On the morning of the 28th instant, WILLIAM J., son of Robert and Jane Ligget, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1429 Filbert street, on Monday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at

No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.

With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
E. S. HARLEY
1 4 thsturp4

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
HERRING'S
CHAMPION SAFES.

The Burning of the Chamber of Commerce Building.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—The two Herring's Patent Champion Safes purchased of you by the Commercial Exchange and Chamber of Commerce about eight months ago were in the conflagration of the Chamber of Commerce Building on the 7th inst. Upon opening them we found the books and papers in a perfect state of preservation. We can, therefore, readily testify to the Fire proof qualities of the Herring Patent Safes

J. H. MICHENER,
President Commercial Exchange.
SAMUEL B. WARD,
Treasurer Chamber of Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th month, 1869.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.

You are respectfully informed that the Safe purchased of you several years back was in Room No. 12, Commercial Exchange, at the time of the fire on the 7th instant. It was opened without difficulty on the following day, and the money, checks, and papers found to be dry and perfect. The books were also in as good state of preservation as before the occurrence of the fire, except one or two being slightly dampened by steam, but in these the writing and figures were not at all defaced, and the safe has given entire satisfaction.

ELIHU ROBERTS,
Secretary of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Co.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.:

GENTLEMEN:—The Safe which we purchased from you last spring was in the late fire in the Chamber of Commerce Building, and although it was submitted to the severest test of any in the building, we take pleasure in informing you that it was opened the next day with ease, and papers, books, etc., that it contained were found to be in perfect condition.

Respectfully,
WARDEN, FREW & CO.,
Office, No. 111 Walnut street.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron, with the Patent Franklinite, or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnish a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown. [1 26

Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 807 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray St., N. Y.
Herring & Co., Chicago.
Herring, Farrel & Sherman, N. Orleans.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
1 27 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides.

It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.

It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric without the use of paper underneath.

It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth or Linen Duck with Linen Thread, Marseilles, Pique and English Lastings, pass over Seams or Turn Corners perfectly.

It will Hem, Fell, Braid, Cord, Quilt, Tuck and Gather.

ALL MACHINES FINISHED IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF THE ART.

ALL CABINET FURNITURE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND CHASTE DESIGNS.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
11 mwstrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving new styles of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
VELVET CORDS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS,
And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 23 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos,

With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.

BLASIUS BROS.,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
5 27 wstf PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

12,000 yards of Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, new styles. Bought for cash, very cheap.

FROM A NEW YORK CASH SALE.

100 dozen Linen Birdeye Towels, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½ cents, worth 18 cents.
Linen Huckaback Towels, large size, 20, 22, 25, 29, 37, 38 cents.

BARGAINS IN DAMASK TOWELS.

Heavy Power-loom Table Linens, 40 and 50 cents per yard.
Bleached Table Linens, under market prices.
Watson & Armstrong and Barnsley Table Linens.
A cheap lot of Plaid Towelling, 18 cents, worth 25 cents.
Linen Doylies, 62½, 69, 75 cents, $1 up to $3 per dozen.
500 dozen Linen Napkins, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·87½, $1·50 up to $6 per dozen.

SCOTCH NURSERY BIRD-EYE.

Linen Bird-eye, several job lots, very cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens, at reduced prices.
Russia and American Crash, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—A cheap lot of Dimity Bands, at 12½, 14, 18, 20 and 25 cents. 10 31 aw

H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,

Have now open a large assortment of

BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS,

Which they are selling at lower prices than the cost of importation, at present GOLD RATES.

BLACK GRO GRAINS, at $1·37½.
BLACK GRO GRAINS, $1·50.
BLACK GRO GRAINS, $1·75.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $2.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $2·25, $2·50.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $2·75, $3.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $3·25, $3·50.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $3·75, $4.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $4·25, $4·50.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $5, $6.
FRENCH GRO GRAINS, $6·50, $7.

COLORED JAPANESE SILKS,

Plain, Blue, Green, Buff, Lemon, Pearl, Lavender and White, at $1·50, worth $2.

BEST QUALITY JOUVIN KID GLOVES,

Greens, Blues, Purples, Wines, Tans, Cedar Berry, Autumn Leaves, and all the new shades of our

OWN IMPORTATION. 1 29 2t

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

10-4, 10-4, 9-4, and 8-4 Sheeting Muslins and Linens.
6-4, 5-4, and 42-inch Pillow Muslins and Linens.
4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins, of all makes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·00.
Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Counterpanes.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.
Table and Stand Covers in variety.
Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the above goods at the lowest prices.

STOKES & WOOD,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA. sw5

GREAT BARGAINS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
COMMENCED
MONDAY, JANUARY 24,
TO CLOSE OUT
THE BALANCE OF STOCK ON HAND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST OR FORMER PRICES, PREPARATORY TO OPENING
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK of SPRING GOODS. [1 29 f1 5 12 19 26

REAL FRENCH MUSLIN,
Two yards wide, very good for 55c.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, INS, AND FLOUNCING.
Will open to-day some hundred pieces, many of which are job goods, and cheap
SWISS MUSLIN
for under-skirts, 15c. yard. A lot of very good Swiss at this low price.
REGISTERED EMBROIDERED EDGINGS,
New and desirable, under regular prices.
STRIPED AND PLAID SWISS MUSLIN,
For kitchen curtains. Also, 50 pieces of superior quality, very nice for chamber curtains, only 19 and 25c. yard, scolloped edge.
WHITE BRUSSELS NET.
50 pieces of a superior yard-wide Brussels Net, at 30c. yard; will wash well, at
WORNE'S
1t* Lace, Embroidery and White Goods Store,
No. 38 North EIGHTH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4 f

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS,
Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1094 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 2m

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOW OPEN AT
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
No. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' WHITE WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL SHIRTS,
GENTS' SCARLET WOOL DRAWERS,
GENTS' MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' MERINO VESTS,
LADIES' MERINO DRAWERS,
LADIES' CASHMERE VESTS.
CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
LADIES' COTTON VESTS AND DRAWERS.

Also, a very large assortment of [4 7 wsly
COTTON WOOL, AND MERINO HOSIERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 24 3m5p

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is indorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,
THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO
Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn, editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican*, is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.
EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease

DR KEYSER
is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.
AUG. 11, 1866.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD BE GIVEN FOR A BOTTLE, IF NECESSARY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 9, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 9, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA BAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MERICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 8, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY, Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.
June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 23, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE.
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. [1 29 sw

NEGRO PATOIS AND ITS HUMOR.

Worcester defines *patois* to be a rustic dialect. It has outgrown that meaning. French, as spoken by the educated class in Montreal; Spanish in the best circles of Chili; Italian in Genoa; German as you recede from Hanover; and even English in the speech of the Chinese millionaires of Victoria and San Francisco—as compared with the dialects of Paris and Madrid, Berlin, Rome, and Oxford—are patois, but surely they are at the farthest possible remove from the rustic. Patois will have a more generic meaning when philologists tell us what is in the organs of speech, or in the brain behind and above those organs, that makes English, or any other living language, always the same in variation and tone in the articulate sounds of any particular race—brogue in the Irishman, accent in the educated German, "pigeon Yankee' in the Chinaman, or gibberish—not to put too fine a point upon the word—in the native African; why every Hebrew has a voice inclining to the nasal, and every Spaniard to the guttural? why there is a *burr* on the Scotchman's tongue, and a *frog* in the throat of the London alderman? There is a world of knowledge in that direction, which science has to explore and reveal in the future.

In English, as used by the negro, there is something decidedly indigenous. His patois is rustic. It is also something else. It possesses delicacy. There is no language more lucid. Emotions flow in a crystal stream through its simple forms. Meaning is never obscure. Force is never wanting. Shades of thought are defined. Emphasis rests in its place. It is, besides, abundantly humorous. Perhaps this is its characteristic. All over the world—in the slave-pens of Dahomey and the wife-market of Algiers, among the women-thinned plantations of Cuba and the smuggled wretches on the coast of Brazil — the humorous, in every variety, crops out in the negro's speech. There is either no patois so capable of expressing the ludicrous, or no people using a patois so alive to the ridiculous. Nothing was more manifest during the rebellion. The keenest wit, the sharpest retorts, severest satire, and most amusing repartees came from the negro. What, even of Sydney Smith's, is more playful in turn of language than this?—"John," asked an over-zealous chaplain of a "contraband," who had just begun to enjoy the freedom of camp life—"John, have you found the Lord?"

"What's dat you ask, massa?"

"Have you found the Lord, John?" repeated the chaplain.

"Bless you, massa," replied John, "*is de Lord lost?*"

Take also the reply of the grey-haired negro at Centreville, who, after his cabin and the cabins of his neighbors had all been appropriated to army use by Worms, the quartermaster, was asked by a Methodist class-leader if it was not time, at his age, to be preparing for another world?

"Yes, massa," was the response, "tink it is time, for Cap'n Worms gwying to hab *all dere is in dis world!*"

General Michler tells of a conversation he overheard on going outside his tent during the "March to the Sea." It was between the body-servant and cook. Both had come in late from sermon. The text was from the loaves-and-fishes miracle. "Can't make out," said the latter, "how dat miracle was."

"Plain enough," responded the former. "Don't you see? Seven thousand loaves and five thousand fishes divided 'mong twelve 'postles! Miracle was, *dey didn't burst!*"

On the coast of Africa, there is noticeable the same tendency towards the humorous in the very interchange of words the negro invariably makes. No American sea-captain ever hired a Sierra-Leone "foreman" to go to the forest and cut him other than *merchantable* wood. The foreman, however, explains to his laborers that it must be "fat" wood, not all "fat," as would be the case were huge trunks of trees required, but "half-fat," meaning the larger limbs and younger growth, well trimmed of branches. Selecting the wood, he says, "Dis one hab more *fat* dan t'other."

If the wind blows fresh, it is called "too much saucy;" if the milk has not arrived for breakfast, it is "asleep;" and if a man go, even for a day, to a distance from home, "he lib dere."

As an illustration of this last, take my friend Mr. Johnson, who brought John, his faithful Sierra-Leone body servant, home with him to London. I called at the house his card indicated, and was told by John that Mr. Johnson did not live there. Supposing I had mistaken the residence, I inquired:—

"Can you tell me where he is living?"

"He lib at Manchester," was the reply.

"Oh, indeed! at Manchester! Can you favor me with his address there?"

"Me don't know."

"Very disconcerting, very. Pray have you any idea whether he is likely to be in London again?"

"Oh, yes. Dis evening."

"This evening! And where do you think I am likely to find him?"

"Oh, you will find him here!"

"Here? Why, I understood you that he had left here, and was living at Manchester."

"Yes. Dat is true. But he does not *sit down* at Manchester. He sits down *here*. When he is at home, he *lives* here, and, when he is not at home, he does not *live* here."

But the Sierra Leone native carries his literality still further. A friend once asked a negro from the Cape if his father were living, to which he received an affirmative reply.

"Is he very old?"

"So, so; him ole *past me?*" Which my friend could easily believe, a father being usually older than his son.

"And what does he do?"

"Him no do *noting*."

"Oh, he does nothing; does he live with you?"

"No; him *lib* in da churchyard."

Probably a sexton, whose office is no sinecure in Sierra Leone, my friend thought. Still he asked further:—

"Does he make graves?"

"Oh, no," was the reply. "Him *lib* in de grave—him *lib* underground."

In like manner the fowls for dinner *lib* in de pot, the sugar *libs* in the pudding, the hat *libs* upon your head, the pen with which you are writing *libs* in your hand, and your topcoat, when in use, *libs* upon your back. In short, the verb "to live" corresponds, in the Sierra-Leone negro-patois, with our verb "to be."

The native Liberian is even more literal than the Sierra-Leone negro. I say *native* Liberian, because the American colonists are among the best specimens of the colored race, and think and speak correctly. But the native does neither. He never reasons. Inference is alien to his nature. The adage, "Obey orders, if you break owners," he embodies. It would be useless, for example, to command him to "go and get the saddle." Wherever the saddle might be, he would stop, though the groom held the horse waiting at the door, unless you added, "and come back with it." It would be equally useless to ask to "have tea served," unless you added, "and milk and sugar." And then you would have one brought after the other, unless accompanied by the request, "all at the same time," or, in their own language, "go fetch 'em come; both two; one time!"

This patois, barbarous as it seems, is adopted by every one on the African coast in speaking to the natives. Its idiom is peculiar. There are no particles. The words are pregnant with sententious brevity. There is something about their very nakedness that tickles the fancy, and no one ever hears the speech for the first time without laughter. In reference to something wanted, if at hand, but not of importance enough to warrant trouble, a leading Sierra-Leone merchant said to the native boy he had brought with him to England:—

"No go far make trouble; 'spose 'em lib dere; your eye catch 'em; fetch 'em come; both two, one time"—*i. e.*, "Do not trouble yourself; but if they are at the place indicated, and your eye catches them, bring them back with you."

Their use of the word *catch* merits notice. A traveller *catches* a town, the sun *catches* noon, children *catch* their ages, and a husband *catches* his wife. The word denotes, in their use of it, relative merit also:—"Dis one *catch* past t'oder one," meaning, This is better than the other.

"Past," both as verb and adverb, does a deal of duty:—"Him old *past* you." "Her handsome *past* mark," "Me here dis morning *past*, before," *i. e.*, earlier than ever. "No hab *past* dat one," *i. e.*, I have no more than he.

Even when meaning to be serious, the ludicrous in the negro's language is close at hand. It is seen in the pulpit, listened to in family prayer, noticed in the government of children, and struggles to enter into the angriest contests. To an educated mind, this quick sight for the ridiculous becomes, in argument, an effective weapon. At the last session of the South Carolina Legislature, a bill for preventing railroad accidents was under consideration. Mr. Jacob Piller, the colored member from Eutaw, opposed its passage. He spoke against it. His vote, at every stage, was recorded against its passage. Lobbyists were bribed by his money to work against it. All would not do, however. The bill was certain to pass. As a last effort, he resorted to ridicule, and, at the moment before the yeas and nays were ordered, moved and carried an amendment that, "when two trains noticed each other approaching a junction, each should come to a full stop, and that neither should start till the other had crossed the point of junction."

Professor Peters, of Hamilton College, went to Iowa to observe the late eclipse. Having mounted his instruments, he distributed among some extemporized assistants the special work each was to do during the occultation. To an old negro he committed the oversight of a large poultry-yard. He was to stand still, remain speechless, keep his attention undistracted, observe how geese, turkeys, ducks, and hens were each variously affected, and report at the conclusion.

"Well, Cato," asked the professor, as the turn came for the poultry-yard report, "how was it?"

"Beats de debbil," said the negro. "When de dark come, goose squat down, turkey fly up apple-tree, and chicken run for de hole in barn. How long you know dis ting was a-comin', 'fessor?"

"More than a year," replied the professor.

"Beats de debbil," responded Cato. "Here you, 'way in New York, knowed a year ago what dese chick'ns was gwine to do dis berry afternoon, and you nebber see de chick'ns afore nudder."

Many years since, in a country village of Massachusetts, Roberts, a colored man, on the ground of having been recently converted at a protracted meeting, came for a subscription towards an overcoat, of which he was sadly in need. A dollar was given him. Old Roxy, our fat cook, shook her head, but said nothing. Before spring, Roberts was arrested and convicted of larceny. When Roxy heard of it, she exclaimed, "Now, massa, you just remember dat, and never gib money to any nigger what gets pious in de winter."

Among the gambling-houses of Washington is one of humble pretensions, standing on the banks of the canal. It is frequented by negroes only. Its rules are stringent. A colored policeman, supposed to be in the secret, is posted near by. There is rarely disorder. The *croupier* is well known as a fellow of infinite jest. Stakes above twenty-five cents are forbidden. Ignorant of this feature of the play, a Baltimore colored man, the other night, laid a dollar on the table. It was not noticed at first, and the game was going on, when Mr. Brutus caught sight of the unlawful stake. Stretching himself to his full height, and looking sternly around, he exclaimed:—

"What's dat? Who put dat dere? Take dat off dis table? You s'pose a Rosschild own dis bank?"

In the schools for colored children in Washington a wonderful work is going on. The school-houses are thronged. Judicious and capable teachers have charge. Attendance is punctual. There could hardly be more manifest improvement. In cleanliness, manners, behavior, diligence, and desire for knowledge, the children compare well with any school-children in the city. A friend and visitor, an officer in the army, said jocularly to a bright-eyed mulatto girl, the other day, as he was leaving, "Now, be a good girl, Betsy, and mind that you love your mother and hate snakes."

The child looked serious for a moment, in thought of the strange advice, and then replied:—"You must not tell that to the little snakes, for they must love their mothers too."

During the war loyalty and godliness were almost synonymous with the native colored population of the national metropolis. There was no half-way standing-place. Secession was the work of Satan. To falter in belief of success was to fall from grace. Toleration towards the Southern people was backsliding. Men who doubted were prayed for. Men who denied the faith that the colored man was to be a freeman were excommunicated. "Do not go," said a colored preacher, when a portion of his flock proposed to settle in a part of Virginia abandoned by the Rebels; "you cannot sink a well, nor plant a tree, nor dig a cellar; nor open a grave, in all dat place. It is all secesh. De berry ground is infected. If you go down one foot, *you come to hell.*" It is hardly necessary to say that the project was abandoned.—*Appleton's Journal.*

—Michigan last week had a chess "tournament" and a State skating "carnival." Do words mean anything in these days?

—Wendell Phillipsis to deliver the oration in Boston on the 5th of March, the centennial anniversary of the "Boston Massacre."

—The Kentucky House of Representatives has passed a bill substituting imprisonment for stripes as a punishment for crime. Now what says Delaware?

—The Illinois Constitutional Convention has been "startled" by a committee's report that the knives furnished the members of the last Legislature cost $8·25 apiece.

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BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

All Issues of Government Securities.

Gold, Stocks, and Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

COLLECTIONS

In this city and all points in the United States and Canadas made with care and promptness.

Union Pacific First Mortgage and Land Grant Bonds,

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Wilmington and Reading First Mortgage Bonds,

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND.

Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company of Virginia.

Principal and Interest Payable in Coin, Free of United States Government Tax.

These Bonds are secured by a First and only Mortgage made to

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders.

The Mortgage covers the entire road, Right of Way Franchises, Rolling Stock, Equipments, Lands and Property, real and personal, now belonging or which may hereafter belong to the Company. A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of the entire amount in *advance of the maturity of the Bonds.*

The Road is 63 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest and West to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the Road, and it *must* command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDE WATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

A limited amount of these bonds are offered at 92½, and interest from November 4, in currency.

From an examination in person, and also by competent counsel, of all the papers and documents relating to this loan, we are enabled to pronounce them entirely correct and satisfactory; we have also had the work and property of the company examined by our own agents, whose reports agree with those made by the officers of the company, and we therefore recommend these bonds, the issue of which is limited to $16,000 per mile of complete and equipped road, AS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY IN EVERY PARTICULAR, and as a most desirable investment, giving a large increase of income over investments in any description of Government bonds.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,

No. 49 WALL Street, New York.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished.

Government bonds and other marketable securities will be converted without commission to parties investing in these bonds, and the highest market price allowed for gold and other coupons in exchange.

SAMUEL WORK, Banker,

1 10 No 25 South THIRD Street.

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Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

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Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13 3m

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [31

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BANKERS,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

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No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. 1 29

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad.

Total amount to be issued	$2,500,000
Capital Stock paid in	2,100,000
Estimated Cost of Road (140 miles)	4,500,000
Estimated Earnings per annum	2,639,306
Net Earnings per annum	879,768
Interest on the Loan per annum	175,000
Amount of Bonds per mile of Road	18,000
Amount of Interest per mile	1,260
Amount of Net Earnings per mile	6,284

The Bonds follow the completion of the Road—have the Union Trust Company of New York as their Official Register and Transfer Agent—and are sold at present at 95 and accrued interest.

They bear examination and comparison better, it is believed, than any other now before the public, in the fixed and unchangeable elements of Safety, Security and Profit.

They bear good interest—Seven per cent. Gold for forty years—and are secured by a Sinking Fund, and First Mortgage upon the road, its outfit, and net income, the Franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They depend upon no new or half-settled territory for business to pay their interest, but upon an old, well-settled and productive country—assuming that a railroad built through the heart of such a region offers better security for both Interest and Principal than a road to be built through the most highly extolled wilderness or sparsely settled territory.

This Railroad possesses special advantages, in running into and out of the City of Chicago, an important Railroad and Commercial Centre; in running through a line of villages and old farming settlements in the richest portion of the State of Illinois; in running near to deposits of Iron Ore of great extent and value, and over broad fields of the best coal in the State—which mining interests are its monopoly. And besides the local and other business thus assured, there will be attracted to this road the considerable traffic already springing up "from the Lakes to the Gulf;" as with its Southern Connections it forms a Trunk Line 45 miles shorter than any other route from Chicago to Nashville.

These Bonds are therefore based upon a Reality, and a Business that a few years must inevitably double—and competent judges say treble—in value.

Governments selling while the price is high pay well if put into these Bonds, and Trust or Estate Funds can be put into NOTHING BETTER.

Pamphlets, with Maps, etc., on hand for distribution.

Bonds may be had directly of us, or of our Agents in Philadelphia

DE HAVEN & BROS.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BANKERS, DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC., SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THESE BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants,

1 11 tuthstF1] No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York.

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B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 1 26 6

LUMBER.

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1870	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1870
1870	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1870
1870	WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1870
1870	UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1870
1870	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1870
1870	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1870
1870	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1870
1870	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,	1870

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALITY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 1 25

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 20 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfm6

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES DIXON'S, No. 22 S. EIGHTH Street 29 16 6w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 2 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¼ by 4¼ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5⅛ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¼ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¼ by 8¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 9½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6¼ by 9½ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) —343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,264,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

1 11 eodtM1

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED CANNON, ETC.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the Navy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Guns, 354 Carriages, and 96,157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each case.

Many of the guns are new, and all are serviceable. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE, Chief of Bureau.

1 8 ws7t

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 2 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

SIN NO MORE!

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

Sometimes, in the midst of an oratorio, there steals upon the ear a delicate strain of exceeding sweetness. So amid the great sublimities of God's Word there are sweet, tender utterances, "on the minor key." They touch the very core of the heart. One of these is the short, solemn, tender utterance of Jesus to the woman detected in adultery:—"Go and *sin no more!*"

Our Holy Redeemer did not excuse her sin. He did not defend or palliate it when He refused to decide that she should be stoned to death on the spot; especially by such a gang of guilty sharpers as the Scribes and Pharisees who had dragged her into His presence. He set before the already convicted adulteress the one clear, practical duty—*reformation*. This displayed the highest sagacity and the highest love. The woman had wandered away from the right, now let her come back to it. She had sinned against the purity of her womanhood; now let her stop her evil courses, and sin no more.

My object is to press upon every unconverted person this one precise duty—*reformation*. These are times of revival in many of our congregations, and many are inquiring, "What shall I do to be saved?" Come to Jesus! is, of course, the correct answer.

This wretched woman had been guilty of a distinct transgression. She had trodden one dark and damnable path until it brought her square up against the holy, sin-hating Son of God! He does not crush her with curses. He just points out to her the *other* path—the better path, the brighter path of reformation. "Go, and sin no more." Quit this life of sin. Our Lord did not teach any visionary doctrine of "perfectionism." He did not command her to become a faultless angel; but He did command her to become a better woman.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—In one diocese of the Episcopal Church in New York State, in which there are eighty-four clergy, there have been thirty-seven changes in eight months.

—The Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York, the celebrated Unitarian minister, at the Church of the Messiah, in that city, has announced his intention to enter the Episcopal Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Osgood has been received as a communicant in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, New York, and it is stated that he may soon enter the ministry of that denomination, possibly in connection with the vacant pulpit of St. Mark's.

—The Foreign Mission Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country report a growth in the extent of their operations. Several hundred contributing parishes have lately been added to their list, and the annual contributions increased from $63,000 in 1868 to $88,000 for 1869, while the committee expresses a hope that during 1870 it will receive not less than $100,000. Yet this is said to be incommensurate with the wealth of the Church, as compared with the similar efforts of other bodies.

—A committee of the trustees have reported recommending the removal of the General (Episcopal) Theological Seminary from New York to some portion of Westchester county, within a short distance from this city. The present property is worth $400,000; and, as no income comes from it, and the assessments by the city authorities are $20,000 this year, it is retained for its present purpose at a loss. Among the plans suggested is that the Seminary, Columbia College, and Trinity School should unite in securing ample grounds and combine to form a grand university.

—Bishop Staley has reached Honolulu. He met a very cold reception. No hospitalities had been prepared. He found a disorganized Church—as Messrs. Williamson, Whipple, and Turner have left the island, and others who remain are disaffected to him. In order to forestall another service on the first Sabbath, the Bishop began worship earlier than usual; and as soon as he was through the dean had the bell rung an hour later than usual for another service, which was actually performed at that late hour.

METHODIST.

—George C. M. Roberts, M. D., LL. D., a well-known physician and minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, died on Saturday, January 15, at the age of sixty-four.

—Bishop Kavanaugh has recently dedicated a new chapel in Louisville, Kentucky. This is the first of a series of mission churches being built in that city by the Church Extension Society.

—Rev. Dr. Leroy M. Lee has accepted the post of associate editor, with Dr. Bennett, of the Richmond *Advocate*. He was editor of that paper for twenty years, and now returns to his "identical old desk" after a few years' respite.

—The library of the late John Schultze, Minister of Public Instruction in Prussia, who was an enthusiastic collector of books, has been purchased for the Northwestern University by a citizen of Evanston. It numbers 20,000 volumes.

—Claflin University is a Methodist institution at Orangeburg, South Carolina, with a normal department. In the term just closed there were one hundred and eighty pupils. The buildings were formerly occupied by the Messrs. Legare as a female school. It is eighty miles from Charleston.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Of 857 ministers in the Southern Presbyterian Church, 140 are editors, and only 300 are pastors.

—Rev. D. F. Dripps has become pastor of the First Church in Germantown. He succeeds Rev. Dr. J. H. M. Knox.

—An elegant Gothic house of worship, costing $100,000, has just been dedicated by the Second Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

—The $50,000 capital stock for the new Chicago paper has all been taken, and the directors are preparing for the publication.

—President Smith, of Dartmouth College, sailed from New York for Jamaica on the 14th inst. He goes abroad for his health.

—Rev. T. L. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, numbers 1324 members. Their benevolent contributions last year amounted to $20,000.

—Dr. Hall's church, in New York, recently contributed $20,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions, and $20,000 to the Board of Domestic Missions.

—The proposition to raise $2000 to buy a printing press, type, etc., for the use of the missionaries of the Southern Presbyterian Church in China, has been seconded by a subscription of the full amount.

On Sunday, Jan. 16, Rev. Dr. Adams, of New York, preached a sermon in behalf of theological seminaries, in view of the effort to raise half a million of dollars for the Union Seminary. One of the directors, it is said, has given $50,000; another, $50,000; three other gentlemen together give $50,000.

—It is stated that the New School Assembly authorized its Freedmen's Committee to expend $100,000 this year; but the committee limited itself to $50,000. But, thus far, six months, the receipts have been much less than even this estimate—only 150 out of 1631 churches having contributed.

—On Thursday, the 13th inst., the new gymnasium of Princeton College, erected by the liberality of Messrs. Bonner and Marquand, was dedicated. There was a lecture on physical culture, by Dr. Willard Parker; a procession, and speeches by President McCosh and Messrs. Marquand and others. The gymnasium is built of stone in the Gothic style, and cost, with the ground, $88,000.

—Dr. Wilson, of Atlanta, says:—"Presbyterianism is not declining in Georgia. In 1820 we had not more than twenty churches in the State; we had one Presbytery, and no Synod; now we have within the State proper about 130 churches, and including Florida, from 145 to 150. We have a Synod and six Presbyteries, and not much short of 8000 members."

BAPTIST.

—There are 43,318 colored Baptists in Virginia, not including those in white churches and associations. Of these, the African Valley Association has 2392; the Union Norfolk, 11,767; the Colored Shiloh, 29,159. The largest membership in any church is 4685, in the First Colored Church, Richmond.

—A Freewill Baptist minister writes that the developments of their theology are "more after the manner of the Congregationalists than after the theory of the Methodists." But this means little more than that their moderate Calvinism is of that type to which both Methodists and Congregationalists have for a hundred years been approximating.

—At the installation of R. J. Adams over a Baptist church in Holyoke, Mass., quite a discussion took place in the council on the question of restricted communion. Dr. Ide placed this practice simply on the basis of expediency; and for some time it was a question whether the person examined was the pastor elect, or Dr. Ide, or Mr. Trask, the Congregational pastor, who happened to be present.

—In this city there are 40 Baptist churches, with about 14,000 members; while in the State, with its population of 3,750,000, there are 480 Baptist churches, with 50,000 members. Hence it appears that the Baptist proportion is only one in seventy-five—a proportion that is certainly lamentably small. There are sixty-five counties in the State, and in nine of these there is not a single Baptist church, while in nine others there is only one in each.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Brown Emerson, D. D., senior pastor of the South Church, Salem, Mass., was 92 on the 8th of January.

—Three New England ministers have followed Pres. Fairfield's example in leaving the Freewill Baptists for the Congregationalists.

—The First Congregational Church in Chicago has received 120 additions during the year, and in this number is included one-tenth of the membership of the Sabbath School.

—The three largest churches in the State of New York are H. W. Beecher's, Plymouth, 1853 members; Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Rev. R. S. Storr's, 641; Tabernacle, New York, Dr. Thompson's, 554.

—President Butterfield, of Washburn College, Kansas, has just returned from a collecting tour in the Eastern States, the net results being $40,000 in cash, $30,500 in wills, and $15,000 in good promises.

—The City Missionary Society is the medium through which the Congregationalists of Boston labor for the unevangelized of that city. Last year $11,779 were expended, and eighteen missionaries employed—thirteen of them women.

—Upon the 9th inst. the Rev. E. G. Chaddock, pastor of the Freewill Baptist church in Lawrence, surprised his people by asking a dismission, announcing that after two years of investigation he had decided to leave his denomination and become a Congregationalist.

—The British Congregational Year Book reports 78 associations in Great Britain and the colonies, 3455 churches, of which 2050 are in England, 846 in Wales, 102 in Scotland, 27 in Ireland, 125 in British America, 146 in Australia and New Zealand, 10 in South Africa, and 133 in connection with foreign missions. There are 2832 ministers, of whom 160 are ordained missionaries and 54 native pastors of mission churches.

—The First Congregational Church at Newton, Mass., rededicated its enlarged house of worship on the 18th inst. Among the exercises was an original hymn by Dr. S. F. Smith, formerly pastor of the Baptist church. The Congregational church is 206 years old, and has had eight pastors and two co-pastors in that long period. Nine of these were ordained there, and five died while at Newton.

—Rev. Amos Blanchard, D. D., of the Kirk Street Church, Lowell, Mass., died suddenly on the night of the 14th instant, of the heart disease, aged 63 years. He was a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained in 1829. He first became pastor of the First Church in Lowell, and afterwards, in 1845, of the Kirk Street Church, so that the entire forty-one years of his ministerial life were spent in the same city, where he was eminently loved and respected.

—The *Congregationalist* recently proposed a celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Congregationalism in this country. The idea seems to take, and the same journal suggests the observance of four days of historical importance:—First, Sunday, the first of May, which will be, as nearly as can be determined, the two hundred and first anniversary of the beginning of the residence of John Robinson and his church in Leyden, Holland. Second, Thursday, July 21, the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the Pilgrims left Leyden, when a General Convention of Congregationalists from the whole land be invited to assemble at Chicago. Third, Sunday, September 18, nearest to the 16th, when the Mayflower left old Plymouth. Fourth, Wednesday, 31st of December (Forefathers' day), a service of thanksgiving be held on Plymouth Rock, to be followed on the evening of the day by a suitable discourse, by some man of this nation worthiest to speak on such a theme fifty years after Daniel Webster.

LUTHERAN.

—During 1869 the Swedes erected seven church edifices in different part of the country.

—There are four German Lutheran churches vacant in Northampton county, in this State.

—The endowment of Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, is $73,124. It is being gradually increased.

—The Norwegian Wisconsin Synod embraces 46 ministers, 218 congregations, and 33,500 communicants.

—Sunday Schools, a comparatively new thing among the Lutherans in Germany, are said to be growing in favor.

—Rev. D. M. Henkel, of Stroudsburg, Pa., has been appointed an agent for the endowment fund of Muhlenberg College.

—The Lutheran pastors of Allentown, *apropos* of the school question, have determined to establish parish schools.

—The editorial connection of Rev. R. Weiser and Rev. C. Leply with the *American Lutheran* has terminated, and Rev. U. Graves has assumed the office of editor.

—Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., has been selected by the synods of Illinois and Iowa as the seat of the college designed to supply the wants of the Far West.

—The Rev. S. P. Sprecher, of Albany (son of Dr. Sprecher), makes the suggestion that the General Synod shall drop the name Lutheran, and call itself the "*Church of the Reformation*." He says, "General Synod men generally disclaim the sectarian peculiarities of the Augsburg Confession. They retain only the great distinctive doctrines of the Reformation. I contend that it is unfair to call this Lutheranism. * * * Now, since we have rejected all but the common doctrine of Protestantism, the proper name for the General Synod is the *Church of the Reformation*, or some name which would express this fact." The *Lutheran Observer*, though very Low Church in its type of Lutheranism, "differs from him *in toto*."

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholic clergy in England have increased the past year from 1690 to 1727. The churches and chapels have increased from 1329 to 1354. During the year there were 69 ordinations.

—Rev. Mr. Chiniquy has been preaching in French in Montreal for a week. His first appearance was the signal for considerable mob violence; but the police prevented it afterwards, and the Roman Catholic papers discouraged disturbance.

—The confusion of tongues is so great in the Council at Rome that the fathers have been divided into groups according to their nationalities, to discuss important matters separately in their native languages. They then each choose two men to discuss the affirmative and negative before the Council.

—The *Church Herald* asserts that, in consequence of the Privy Council's decision in the Mackonochie case, several clergymen have expressed a desire to enter the Roman Catholic Church; the Roman clergy, however, have suggested that they should take time to consider.

—The Cardinal Archbishops of Lyons, of Bordeaux, and of Chambery, and the Archbishops of Auch and of Aix, decline to be present at the Council, on the pretext of age and infirmity; but it is said that this is a pretext, and that the real reason is a want of sympathy with the spirit which controls the Council.

—We noticed some time ago an anonymous pamphlet in reference to the quarrel between Bishop McQuaid and Father O'Flaherty, in which severe charges were brought against the former, and signed by "Priests of the Diocese of Rochester." A card is now published, signed by every priest of that diocese now in service, denouncing the pamphlet as a scandalous and libelous forgery.

REFORMED.

—The Rev. A. G. Dole, recently of St. John's Church, of this city, has accepted a call from the German Reformed church of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

—At the late meeting of the General Synod the formation of a new synod, composed of four classes, was authorized in Western Pennsylvania. This will make four synods in the Reformed (German) Church. The first is the Eastern Synod, with 255 ministers and 82,644 members. The second, the Ohio Synod, with 124 ministers and 18,352 members. The third, the Synod of the Northwest, with 97 ministers and 10,418 members. The fourth, which may be called the Pittsburg Synod, with 48 ministers and 9384 members. Total, 524 ministers and 120,798 members. These figures are from the latest corrected returns.

UNIVERSALIST.

—An exchange says that "Rev. Matthew Hale Smith started at 18 as a Universalist minister, and since then has been Baptist, Episcopalian, and Dutch Reformed." It forgets his first conversion, which was to the Congregationalists; and his last unsuccessful attempt to go back to them by uniting with Mr. Beecher's church.

—The Universalists in the United States have 792 societies and 588 ministers connected with 82 associations. Their denominational schools—consisting of 3 colleges, 2 theological seminaries, and 5 academies—numbered last year 1400 students, and have an aggregate endowment of $2,000,000. There is an increase of 16 ministers. The Northern States show a decrease, and the Southern and Western an increase.

The "Big Church."—We often hear the reply to the question, "What church do you attend?" "Oh, I belong to the "big church;' that is, I am one of the class who do not attend any church." A special sermon to this class is announced by Rev. Dr. Brooks, at the Church of the Messiah, Locust and Juniper streets, to-morrow evening, and all members of the "big church" are especially invited. An interesting discussion of the topics involved may be anticipated.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodation	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:45 P. M.
Accommodation	12:11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12:00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:55 P. M.
Erie Express	12:55 P. M.
Southern Express	7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:20 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:16 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.

OILS,

1 193m No. 134 S. SECOND Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A.M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:20 A. M., and 2:00 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:30 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:30 A. M. and 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 106 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 9 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:30, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Mechanicville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:35, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

CONTINUATION OF THE FINAL ARGUMENT.

This morning William L. Hirst, Esq., for the appellants, continued the final argument in the contested election cases, interrupted by the adjournment yesterday. Mr. Hirst exhibited a map of the district of Philadelphia which had been stricken out of political existence by the action of the lower court. He said that this district included many of the most beautiful parts of the city, and no one would think it to be the ruffian place that it is alleged to be. He read the opinions of judges in former cases, and then the decision of the judges of the lower court in this case, and endeavored to show the great dissimilarity between them, and the utter want of precedent for the decision in this case. He said that in Judge Ludlow's dissenting opinion, he makes mention of the fact that he himself and two other judges did not approve of throwing out whole polls. They did strike out whole divisions only because there was neglect of duty by the officers, and because there was fighting at the polls. This cannot be a sufficient cause. These happen at every election. According to Judge Strong's argument, a complaint without specification is sufficient to produce this effect. There is no averment in the petition that the election was held on a wrong day, or at a wrong hour or place, or anything of the kind. The epithetical part of this petition may go for nothing. A party may stuff a bill against persons found passing counterfeit money with all kinds of epithets, but unless it avers a *scienter* it is of no account. The averment in this petition includes the whole of the election officers. It is well known that that there were nine officers at each poll. Is it likely that all of these would have entered into a combination for fraud? In the case of the fraudulent voters and the personators it is very easy to deduct all their votes from the account, in place of striking out. In the averment it is said that the officers refused to inquire into the qualification of voters and refused to entertain challenges, but it does not say that any of these persons thus challenged or unqualified actually voted. In the case where 128 votes are said to have been illegal, we have the list of taxables, and also the list of voters. Nothing is easier than to strike out the illegal ones. In reference to the first overt act set forth in the complaint, there is no proof that it is impossible to strictly define it. The second, regarding the personators, they must prove or it falls to the ground. This they cannot do. In principle or degree is there any difference between three votes proved illegal, and 158 votes. If the three are illegal, the whole poll must be stricken out as was done in one district for 153 illegal votes? But, in the books published by the other side there is a list of the illegal votes, arranged by hour and residence. These it is very easy to strike out. When we came before the lower court we had no idea that a motion would be made to strike out entire polls, when they have this entire list. If these proven names are all counted out and the polls kept in, we still have a majority for all our officers.

Suppose the canvassers under the registration law had inserted 153 names on their list which ought not to have been there, what would the Court think if they were asked to strike out the entire registration list on that account? And yet in this case it would not have been half so pernicious, for the voters could have a remedy; a new list could be made. But at this election the polls were surrounded by policemen, the instruments of the officers who held the offices in their hands dependent on the results of that election. They would naturally be watchful to see that no fraud took place to deprive them of their offices. In the case of a corporation election of any kind of stock company, the striking out a whole election because some had voted who had no right would never be thought of.

It is said that the court has power to set aside an election. The power is undoubted if the ground is sufficient. It is for this court to decide what is sufficient ground for the setting aside of an entire election division. Is it right that we have nothing but this record of the lower court? The other side should desire and court an investigation. We should know the grounds upon which the court has assumed the striking out authority. An Act of Assembly has been overlooked by the other side which merits the attention of the court. This assimilates this case to a case in equity. It even adopts means known only to equity. It provides for an appeal to the Supreme Court—as in equity—and that the mode of procedure shall be as in equity proceedings. In equity any man may come here and have his rights investigated, but where so many have their rights infringed, it is said that your Honors must have your hands tied, and can do nothing, cannot even investigate. It is in the theory and essence of the Constitution that the lower courts may make mistakes, and that this Court should review their decisions. At the time of the decision of this case in the lower court, it is well known that one judge was on the eve of leaving the bench, and that another was on the wing. Under these circumstances, may it not be possible that the case was not fairly considered, and that a mistake was made which should be reviewed here? The final decree of this court will be a legacy of good or evil to each of the members of this Commonwealth. The two examiners were appointed by the court of their own motion, without being asked for by us. Why there should have been two is not known, unless it was to represent both sides. Unfortunately, however, they represented one side only. It was said that there were false personations at the election; but who knows how many false personations took place before the examiners? They heard all kinds of evidence such as no court on earth would have received. They spun it out to an immense length. They each charged $3600 for their services, and got it. They held their meetings in a back room of a private office, and they were both in favor of the same political candidates. Were such proceedings ever heard of in a court of law before! No one would ever think of referring a case in the Nisi Prius Court to an examiner. An examiner could keep a case going for ever, and there is no reason to suppose that he would want to bring it to a close, so long as he got well paid for it.

This way of deciding the question is like the commercial transaction of paying fifty cents on the dollar. If we cannot pay the whole amount we should pay what we can. Regarding the question of the case being heard at the next term, it is a law in use all through the land that there must be a certain limit in time. A criminal cannot be found guilty unless he is accused within a certain time.

As regards the amendment, there is no court in Christendom which would allow a new cause of action to be brought in just before the giving of the decree. Our opponents have said that we should have protested at the time. They say that we should have interrupted the judge and say, "No; you you must not allow that; it is out of time; it is out of order." The court had said that the case must close; that no more testimony should be heard. It would then have been out of place to interrupt the court. It was an anomalous case at all events for the court to order the amendment. It is not a usual thing if persons do not file the necessary petitions, for the court to turn petitioners and do it for them. The ballot-boxes were opened after the court had said that the case must close, where we had no chance to rebut the testimony. Your honors will find by the reading of the testimony that this was made strictly a party question. Counting out all illegal votes, Mr. Sheppard will still be elected by 8 votes; and be it remembered that Mr. Sheppard was elected not by his own party, but by Republicans. He discharged his duties with satisfaction to all parties.

It has been thrown in our teeth that New York roughs voted our ticket in one division. We admit this, and do not count their votes, but in another district there were Baltimore roughs who voted the Republican ticket, and they behaved in the most disorderly manner, in one case there was a man whose vote was refused at the poll on the ground that it was illegal. He wanted to vote the Democratic ticket. He went to the house of a friend in the neighborhood of the poll, and altered his ticket by putting a Republican heading on it, when his vote was received without question. This is even-handed justice.

As regards the oath of the petitioners, the words, "to the best of knowledge and belief" amount to nothing as they have used them. It is the easiest thing in the world to get signatures when the petitioners are gathered together in front of the State House on the days subsequent to an election. The signers should be held to the full sense of the law. And, after all, the whole sense of the petition, as it would seem it was understood by the signers, is a desire for the expurgation of polls, not a total ruling out. The counsel for the other side has said that even experts are not required to swear to more than the best of their knowledge and belief, but the very object of the law was to prevent experts from experimenting on elections.

Now persons should come into court with clean hands. When we came to examine into the question of naturalization papers, we found fifty-two of their own side who, by their own testimony, had no right to hold the papers. This number should be added to our majority. But this is not all—their hands are red with blood. In one case a party of men with firearms and other weapons took possession of a poll to inspire terror among the voters and keep the Democratic ones away. Other cases are known where men were arrested and taken away by Republican policemen, and confined for two days without any charge being preferred against him. These men now come into court, and ask that their case may be heard.

The argument was concluded about 1 o'clock, after which the court adjourned.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the court to-day.

The first heard was that of Mary Butler vs. Catharine Campbell. Our readers will doubtless remember the case of Thomas Campbell, who was recently tried at Pittsburg for the murder of his wife, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. The parents and sisters of the murdered woman went to Pittsburg when they received intelligence of Mrs. Campbell's death, and found a little son but three years of age, and took him before Mayor Brush, who said that many persons had become interested in the child, and volunteered to adopt it, but if the grandmother wished to take it he would be glad to let her have it, and they considered themselves legally vested with its custody. They returned to the city in November, caring well for the child until the 18th inst., when Miss Campbell, a sister of the convict father, received a power of attorney from him for the guardianship of his child; and on that day she went to Mrs. Butler's house with an officer, and under this power of attorney took the child away, and then arose this controversy as to its custody. Both parties are highly respectable and honest persons, in comfortable though by no means affluent circumstances, and competent and disposed to rear the child properly. His Honor decided that the father, notwithstanding the judgment against him, was the legal custodian of his child, and had the power to delegate his authority to his sister; he had delegated it in due form of law, and there was no reason for interfering with the disposition he had so made; therefore the child was remanded to the custody of Miss Campbell, the respondent.

The remainder of the morning was taken up by an argument of a rule why judgment should be given for want of an affidavit of defense, arising out of a forfeiture of recognizance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 325, being an increase of 10 over those of last week and an increase of 68 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 179 were adults; 146 were minors; 283 were born in the United States; 75 were foreign; 17 were unknown; 19 were people of color; and 12 from the country. Of the number, 1 died of congestion of the lungs; 6 of inflammation of the brain; 8 of marasmus; 20 of old age; 7 of typhoid fever; 10 of convulsions; 59 of consumption of the lungs; 11 of disease of the heart; 19 of debility; 26 of scarlet fever; and 16 of inflammation of the lungs; still born, 24.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	5	Sixteenth	15
Second	13	Seventeenth	8
Third	10	Eighteenth	19
Fourth	14	Nineteenth	26
Fifth	12	Twentieth	25
Sixth	4	Twenty-first	3
Seventh	11	Twenty-second	7
Eighth	11	Twenty-third	10
Ninth	12	Twenty-fourth	10
Tenth	17	Twenth-fifth	9
Eleventh	4	Twenth-sixth	20
Twelfth	6	Twenty-seventh	17
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	3
Fourteenth	4		
Fifteenth	14	Total	325

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—More rain, with a fair prospect of a continuous storm.

—The action of the Committee on the Girls' Normal School with reference to tickets, lays them open to just and severe censure.

—The brick pavements of Philadelphia serve as lasting monuments to the old fogyism of retrogressive Philadelphians.

—Detective Callanan is in favor of the use of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, for certain purposes.

—The flaxen switches, so much used by the ladies, are productive of vermin.

—What are the militia going to do in reference to Washington's birthday?

—Recorder Givin declares that the bill relative to police magistrates is illegal.

—Mayor Fox has one officer too many; his name is Myers.

—A nice history could be written about the Sheriff's Office.

—Skating park dividends will be easily carried this season.

—The Seventh Street Opera House has proven a success.

—The Union Market House is losing prestige.

WHY IS THIS THUS?—The following mysterious circular has made its way to us by some means or other. Here is a chance for the ingenious to show forth their ingenuity by finding out its meaning:—

SIR:—The Frenchman who was defamed in the meeting challenges his defamers to accuse him face to face. If he knew exactly what were the charges and accusations attributed to him, he would call meetings, fearing not to answer the imputations made against him. You will acknowledge, sir, that it is not just to accuse one in his absence and unknown to him. Especially one recently arrived in the country and ignorant of its language and customs. If the promoters and speakers at this meeting be not cowards and impostors another meeting should be called at which the charges should be made, facing him whom they accuse and whom the public shall try. Yours, THE FRENCH.

If it were known exactly who the Frenchman was, likewise his defamers, also where the meeting was held of which the circular makes mention, perhaps some one might be found who would not accuse in the absence of the accused.

ROBBERY, ARSON, AND KNIFE.—About half-past 4 o'clock this morning an individual named Lewis Moore entered, through a cellar window, the residence No. 1410 Lombard street, and gathering together seven or eight coats, a lot of boots, etc., as booty, set fire to the place and left, only to fall into the hands of Officer Hager, who had been attracted to the spot by the smell of smoke. Moore was taken to the station house and on his person was found concealed a dirk knife. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

CIRCUS RECEIPTS.—Yesterday we published a statement showing the gross receipts for 1869 of the leading places of amusement in this city. In that statement we omitted Mrs. Warner's Circus, Tenth and Callowhill streets, which was opened to the public on November 18, 1869. The receipts from that date until the end of December were $6690 20.

THEFT OF A COAT.—Charles Lewis, a gentleman of dusky brown visage, yesterday sneaked into the house No. 625 Loward street and stole therefrom a coat, for which act he was arrested and taken before an alderman, who committed him in default of $800 bail to answer.

DEAD INFANT.—The body of a new-born infant was found by the Sixth district police officers at Twelfth and Cherry streets last night. This makes the fifth found in this district during the week.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The second series of this course will commence on Monday evening at the Academy of Music, when Mr. Wendell Phillips will discuss the "Questions of To-morrow."

THANKS.—The congregation of the Hebrew Church of Rodef Sholem have presented a vote of thanks to Mayor Fox, Chief Kelly, and Chief Mulholland, for the careful attention paid by them during the late fair at Concert Hall.

A PUSH CART.—An individual named Richard Seive was captured at Fifth and Federal streets yesterday, whilst attempting to steal a push cart. The prisoner appears to have a mania for this particular line of theft, and has just been released from the Penitentiary, after serving an eighteen months' term. He will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

ROBBERY OF A CANAL BOAT.—Early this morning the canal boat R. W. McClellan, lying at Greenwich Point, was boarded and robbed of an anchor, lot of canvas, rope, etc.

HOUSE BREAKER.—Patrick Gallagher has been held in $600 bail by Alderman Nickels to answer the charge of an attempted theft of a horse-blanket from a baker's wagon, at Twenty-third and Market streets, this A. M.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Charles C. Hague has been held in $400 bail by Alderman Hood for fast driving. He was arrested at Tenth and Thompson streets yesterday.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a limited copartnership for the transaction of the RETAIL COAL BUSINESS, under the style of ROTHERMEL & MANNING.
DEPOT N. E. Corner NINTH AND MASTER Streets.
JOHN G. ROTHERMEL.
FRANK MANNING.
Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1870. j 26 w12t*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Panic Investigation—The Tariff Bill and its Chances in the House—Retrenchment in the Treasury—Proceedings in Congress To-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Panic Investigation.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—General Butterfield, late Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, is being examined by the Banking and Currency Committee to-day on the part he took in the Wall street gold excitement. The testimony of Fisk, Corbin, and Gould implicated Butterfield to some extent, but he has contradicted that point blank. A. A. Low, of New York, has also been before the committee.

The Ways and Means.

James Brooks and S. S. Marshall, Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, announce their determination to attack the Tariff bill when it is reported to the House.

Proceedings in the House.

The House is in session to-day for general debate. Mr. Williams, of Indiana, has made a speech, showing how the Eastern railroads are managed against Western interests. He denounced the Baltimore and Ohio road, and called upon Congress to legislate in favor of new roads between the West and North and the capital.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, is speaking on the same subject.

Honorably Discharged.

Lieutenant Kroft, 3d Indiana Volunteers, who was tried by court-martial in 1864, and dismissed the service, has, by order of General Sherman, been honorably discharged, to date from time of dismissal.

Retrenchment.

The Secretary of the Treasury has revised the estimates for his department, and reduced them several million dollars. It is understood that this will necessitate cutting down the clerical force of the department, but the Secretary was anxious, in view of the speech of Dawes, to make the appropriations as low as possible.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed to report favorably the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Spain.

General Court Martial.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A general court-martial has been commenced at Mobile, Ala., for the trial of Brevet Colonel C. E. Blunt, of the Engineer Corps. The following is the detail of the court:—Brevet Brigadier-General James V. Bomford, Colonel 8th Infantry; Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, Colonel Second Infantry; Brevet Colonel John R. Edie, Lieutenant-Colonel 8th Infantry; Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, Lieutenant-Colonel 18th Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. English, 2d Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, Commissary Department; Major E. McK. Hudson, United States Army; and Brevet Colonel T. P. Swaine, Major 2d Infantry. Major Henry Goodfellow is Judge Advocate of the court.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House met for general debate, Mr. Churchill in the chair.

Very few members were in the hall, and the galleries were nearly deserted.

Mr. Conger submitted some remarks in reply to Mr. Dawes' attack on the administration, in eulogy of President Grant, and in favor of the free delivery of newspapers through the mails in the counties where they are published.

Mr. Williams (ind.) made a speech against railroad monopolies and in favor of Government interference with railroads to prevent extortion in rates of transportation.

Mr. Wilkinson made a speech on the same subject, asserting that the agricultural interest did not suffer near so much from tariff and taxation as it did from the extortionate rates of transportation exacted by railroad monopolies.

Mr. Golladay made a speech in favor of the doctrine set forth in Mr. Mungen's speech before the recess—repudiation of the national debt—for the reasons set forth by Mr. Mungen, and for other reasons, which he proceeded to assign.

FROM THE WEST.

Fechter Shot.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Last night Policeman Fechter was shot in the neck, inflicting a dangerous, though it is hoped not fatal wound, while attempting to arrest a barkeeper named Mullriona. Fechter shot Daique in the heart, causing death in a few minutes. Daique was a noted desperado, and his death is a matter of congratulation.

Alleged False Imprisonment.

Joseph H. Martin has commenced suit against F. N. Hamlin, a well-known dry goods dealer, for $20,000 damages for an alleged false imprisonment. Martin had visited an employe in the store, and while passing out of the store with a valise in his hand was arrested and confined, without a warrant, on a supposition that he had stolen goods in the valise.

Suit for Damages.

James R. Henry has sued the Chicago City Railway Company, laying his damages at $25,000, for ejecting him from the cars in a violent manner after he had paid his fare.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 29—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities closed quiet. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87; 1867s, 86; Ten-forties, 84½. Erie, 18¼; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

This Evening's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The receipts of cotton at this port for the past few days have been unusually heavy, particularly from the United States.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.—United States 5-20s opened flat at 91¾@91¾.

ANTWERP, Jan. 29.—Petroleum closed firm at 60¾f.

HAVRE, Jan. 29.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

BREMEN, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened quiet at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Jan. 29.—Petroleum opened firm at 15 marc bancos 12 schillings.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 29.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Cuba, from New York, and steamship Idaho, from New York, this morning.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Stocks are firm. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 121¼. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 115¾; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 114¾; do. 1867, 114¼; do. 1868, 114¼; 10-40s, 119¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Company, 55; Cumberland preferred, 54; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 95¼; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 113¾; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 138.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The operators in the Gold Room have been on the bear side since the realizations of the past few days, and the absence of clique support has rendered gold heavy. The highest price yesterday was 121¾, but with the lower quotations for exchange, which was run up in the early part of the week to stiffen gold for the purpose of selling, the market became heavy, and the price fell eventually to 121¼, its decline being assisted by reports that the Government in the February programme of gold sales would greatly increase the amount in order to replenish the meagre currency balance now in the Treasury.

"There was an active investment demand for the five-twenties of all the issues, which kept prices strong despite the weakness and decline in gold. In the Government list the feature was, however, an advance of about a half per cent. in the currency bonds, which enjoyed the effects of both a good demand and the enhancement of greenback values by the yielding in gold.

"Among the Government houses the rate on call was easy at four to five per cent., but most of the stock houses paid six in new transactions, and, just before 3 o'clock, some tardy borrowers readily paid seven. The increasing volume of speculation at the Stock Exchange is beginning to absorb more of the idle capital which has found its way into Wall street ever since New Year's. Commercial paper was in demand at rates last quoted. Some short-time 'gilt-edged' notes are said to have been done at even less than seven per cent., but the transactions are as yet so few as hardly to be quotable.

"Foreign exchange was fairly active, but rates were lower by an eighth per cent., despite the demand for to-morrow's steamer."

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Cotton lower; sales 500 bales at 25¼c. Flour dull and drooping; sales 5000 bbls. State at $4 70@6, Ohio at $5 15@6 20, and Western at $4 90@6 40. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of 21,000 bushels winter red Western at $1 30 and California at $1 40@1 50. Corn dull and drooping; sales of 14,000 bushels mixed Western at 90@92c. for new, and yellow Jersey at $1 for new. Oats heavy; sales of 21,000 bushels State at 59@60c., and Western at 55c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, $26 75@27 25. Lard dull; steam rendered, 16@16¼c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—Cotton quiet at 25¼c. Flour quiet; Howard Street superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@6; do. family, $6 25@7; City Mills superfine, $5 @5 75; do. extra, $5 50@6 25; do. family, $7@8 75; Western superfine, $4 75@5; do. extra, $5 25@5 75; do. family, $6 25@6 75. Wheat dull at $1 30@1 40. Corn—White, $1@1 02; yellow, 96@98c. Mess Pork quiet at $29. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16@16¼c.; clear do., 16½@16¾c.; shoulders, 13@13¼c.; hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 17@17¼c. Whisky quiet at 99c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

12 sh	Lit Sch R.	41½	32 sh	Mor Cl Pf	60
8 sh	Penna R.	55¼	10 sh	N Cent R.	44
100	do. c.	55¼	6	do.	43¾
6	do. c.	55¼	18 sh	Leh V R.	53¾
100 sh	Reading R.	47¾	100 sh	Hestonv'e	12¾
200	do. b3.	47¾	100	do.	12¾
100	do. b5.	47¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1500	Leh 6s, 84		50 sh	C & Am R.	115
$1000	do.	84	10 sh	Leh Val.	53¾
$1000	City 6s, New	106¾	8	do.	53¾
100 sh	Read R. c.	47¾	47 sh	O C & A R R.	39
200	do. 18.	47¾	5 sh	Penna R.	55¼

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1023 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
WALLETS, GOLD PENS,
WRITING DESKS, KNIVES,
CARD CASES, FOLIOS, ETC.
J. LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
No. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
8 17 wsm3 PHILADELPHI

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LOST.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, TWO POLICE WARRANTS, drawn in favor of William McClure, numbered as follows:—No. 8063 for $77 80, No. 10,979 for $77 50; No. 11,988 for $75; also, TWO WATER DEPARTMENT WARRANTS, drawn in favor of Joshua Bartle, numbered as follows:—No. 7339 for $75, No. 7966 or $75. Payment having been stopped, all persons are warned against negotiating any of them. Application is made for new warrants.
WM. McMULLIN,
1 29* 4t No. 1239 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

WANTED.
Hollow-Ware Glass Blowers.
ONLY STEADY MEN AND FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN NEED APPLY.
Address Post Office Box 1680, with reference. 1 28 3t

WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG Man, from 17 to 19 years of age; must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address PHILADELPHIA, Box 1669, Philadelphia Post Office. 1 29 3t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross*.

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., No. 206 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 w3m 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

FOURTH EDITION

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Fisk and His Erie Game Criticised by an English Paper—Comments upon Our Supreme Court—M. Ollivier and the French Press.

FROM EUROPE.

The Erie Excitement in England.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The *Morning Telegraph* has an article exulting in the success of the Erie shareholders here in circumventing James Fisk, Jr., by having the shares stamped before a fresh batch can arrive.

English Criticism of Our Judiciary.

The *Saturday Review* has an article on American affairs to-day. The writer thinks that the confirmation of Edwin M. Stanton and the rejection of Judge Hoar by the United States Senate prove that the National Constitution and Federal courts are as faulty as those of New York State, and that extreme partisan statesmanship was a test of qualification in both cases.

French Politics.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—M. Emile Ollivier, Prime Minister, has addressed a circular to the Procureurs-Generaux on the subject of the press. He says polemics are to be free, but attacks on the Emperor, apologies for crimes, attempts to turn soldiers from their duty, matter that tends to cause disobedience of orders, and all libels, are to be severely punished, especially the latter, with heavy fines. He also enjoins observance of great vigilance in the matter of political meetings.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washburn's Mail Steamship Bill.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Washburn's bill proposing to incorporate by Congress four mail lines is the subject of severe criticism in official circles, and it is charged that the bill is brought forward in the interests of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Tobey, Richardson, Hardy, and others, of Boston, who aim to procure a monopoly of the entire ocean mail service of the country, with a subsidy of $2,000,000. The proposition is generally condemned by members, and it is believed that the President would veto such a bill on constitutional grounds, even should it pass Congress.

United States Bonds in Europe.

A strong effort is being made here to prevent the contemplated legislation which would make our bonds payable at some particular point in Europe. It is represented by financial men here from Europe that such legislation would prejudice the market of bonds at all other points in Europe, and be likely to slightly depreciate the price of United States securities abroad.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Peabody Ceremonials.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 29.—After days of delay and much patient waiting, the transferring of the remains of George Peabody from the English war ship Monarch took place at noon to-day in the presence of an immense assemblage of people, and in accordance with the programme previously agreed upon. The steam tender containing the remains was followed to the wharf by the boats of the fleet in naval funeral order, Admiral Farragut and his staff in the steam launch and his flag-steamer bringing up the rear from the moment that the remains left the Monarch until they were deposited in the funeral car.

The solemnity of the scene was made strongly, doubly impressive by the firing of heavy guns on the iron-clad, and from the Arsenal and Fort Preble. The remains were then handed over to the State authorities, Governor Chamberlain receiving them in an appropriate manner. The procession was formed promptly, and was preceded by two companies of the Portland military, followed by members of the Legislature, the funeral-car committee of the Peabody Institute acting as pall-bearers.

The relatives of the deceased, Admiral Farragut and staff, civic officers, and closing up with Captain Commerell, and the officers of the British and American squadrons. As the procession moved to the City Hall the streets were lined on either side with people, and the bells tolled, and minute guns broke upon the air. The coffin was placed in the catafalque by twelve stalwart men. The crowd in the vicinity of the City Hall was immense, but the best of order prevailed.

The decorated hall and other sombre surroundings attracted great attention. The remains will be removed to the native town of the dead philanthropist on Tuesday. The United States authorities took no part in the official ceremony to-day.

The New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Gold, 121¼@121¾. Governments dull, heavy, and ⅛ lower. Stocks devoid of any special interest, excepting Rock Island, which is active at 112@112¼. The Stock Exchange held an exciting meeting this morning, and decided to sustain the action of the Governing Committee in excluding it from the list. There were 343 votes for and 55 against.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS IN A LOCALITY Exempt from Fevers and Lung Complaints.—To Farmers, Horticulturists, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of Leisure, Invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern winter, and in close connection with the commercial centres of the South. Few if any sections offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, S. C., and its vicinity for a desirable and permanent home. A pamphlet of 84 pages now ready, containing a description of the climate, soils, and the nature of the products in the vicinity of Aiken, especially fruit, cereals, cotton, corn, vegetables, etc., including extracts from letters of distinguished visitors, correspondents, action of town councils inviting emigrants, etc., to which is added a descriptive list of property for sale, including improved farms, orchards, vineyards, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands, and town residences. For sale by R. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C. The book will be sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address J. C. DERBY, Publisher, P. O. Box No. 1439, New York, until 1st of February, after that date at Aiken, S. C. 1 17 3m

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTERESTED.—THE arrears of Pensions must be applied for within five years after the death or discharge of a soldier, sailor, or marine. Those who fail to apply lose $96 per year. There are thousands in our midst, widows, dependent fathers and mothers, and orphan children, who are entitled, but who have not yet applied for a pension. All who think they are entitled should at once call on Messrs. ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street who will promptly obtain their pensions, or cheerfully give any information, free of charge. Remember that the five years' limit allowed by law is fast drawing to a close. 7 30

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on application made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from; and where they are located, furnished free of charge to applicants 7 30

PRIZE MONEY FOR NEW ORLEANS.—All interested in the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, as officers, seamen, or marines, will hear of something greatly to their advantage by calling upon in person or addressing the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Al information given free of charge and correspondence promptly answered. 7 30

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY PERSONS having claims upon the United States or State Governments, who have committed the same to the care of Messrs. George Cragg & Bro., or T. H. Peters & Co. They will hear of something greatly to their advantage, on application, either in person or by mail, to the General Collection Agency, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7 30
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH street, Phila

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES! etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or w